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PRINCIPLES OF GREEK,

PRINCIPLES OF GREEK

A

PRACTICAL GREEK GRAMMAR

WITH PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

THE REV. C. MATHESON, M.A.,

FORMERLY FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
HEAD MASTER OF THE CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL,
CANTERBURY.

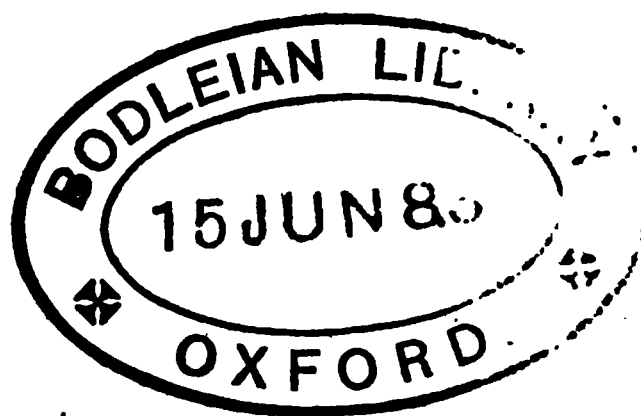## A NEW EDITION

REVISED BY

THE REV. JAS. R. WOOD, M.A., LL.D.,

HEAD MASTER OF WOODBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

EXTRACT

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

. . . . . The aim of the following work is to give boys *principles* as far as is consistent with simplicity, and thus to keep the use of memory within its proper limits, and to save intelligent boys from the mistakes and uncertainty which arise solely from their having learnt their Grammar by rote and not by principle.

. . . . The author has aimed at giving . . . . all Greek Accidence which is *essential* to a boy reading Attic authors. It will be noticed that great care has been used in distinguishing the various component elements of a word.

The Vocabularies can be used as reading lessons.

. . . . A very compendious Syntax has been added, sufficient for a student till he is advanced enough to use and enjoy Donaldson's Greek Grammar. . . .

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

THIS (the Third) Edition owes its existence entirely to the appreciation of the book by two Masters of long experience in tuition, G. VALENTINE, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. WOOD, and the revised sheets have passed under the eye of both.

Dr. WOOD has carefully and thoroughly revised the Accidence, introducing brief philological hints, and bringing the book into conformity with the most approved methods. The Syntax and the Exercises have been almost entirely re-written in more systematic order, the Vocabulary corrected, and a short First Reader added. The Author desires to express his thanks to these gentlemen for thus improving and enriching the work.

CANTERBURY,
July, 1882.

ACCIDENCE.

I. The Greek Alphabet.

i. There are twenty-four letters in Greek: of which seventeen are consonants, and the rest vowels.

			Pronunciation.
A	α	Alpha	a
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g (hard, as in get)
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	E-psīlon (*i.e.* naked, short)	ĕ (as in pen)
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	ē (as ee in teeth)
Θ	θ	Theta	th
I	ι	Iota	i
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	ο	O-mīkron (*i.e.* little or short)	ŏ (as in of)
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ	Sigma (at the end of a word written ς)	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	U-psīlon	u
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Khi	kh (or ch as in ache)
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps (cf. psalm)
Ω	ω	O-mega (*i.e.* great, long)	ō (as in old)

1

ii. The Consonants are divided into two great classes :—

A. Semi-vowels.

B. Mutes and Double letters.

A. The Semi-vowels are the Liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ : and the Sibilant (*i.e.* hissing) ς.

B. The Mutes are divided on two principles: first, according to the part of the mouth they are pronounced with : secondly, according to the degree of aspiration.

The following table shows how the Mutes range themselves under both classes :—

	Mutes.			Double Letter.
	Hard.	Soft.	Aspirate.	Double Letter.
Those pronounced with the lips, Labials,	π	β	φ	ψ
,, ,, throat, Gutturals,	κ	γ	χ	ξ
,, ,, teeth Dentals and or tongue, Linguals,	τ	δ	θ	ς

The Double letters ζ, ξ, ψ, are consonants compounded of a Mute with ς : viz. ζ of δ (sometimes γ) with ς, ξ of any Guttural with ς, ψ of any Labial with ς.

Therefore never write πς, βς, φς, but instead ψ.

     ,,   ,,   ,,   κς, γς, χς,   ,,   ,,   ξ.

σσ, ττ, are often soft forms of a guttural, generally of γ.

γ before a guttural (representing ν) is sounded like *ng*, as ἐγγύς, *eng-gus*.

The only consonants that can end a word are ν, ρ, ς.

If a Dental or ν comes immediately before ς, it is dropped, (ῥιν-σι) ῥῖσι, (πειθ-σω) πείσω.

If both a Dental and ν immediately precede ς, both these letters are dropped, and the vowel going before them is lengthened, ε into ει, ο into ου.

After ι at the end of dat. plur., and after ι or ε at the end of 3rd pers. of Verbs, ν is inserted. if the next word begins with a vowel.

iii. The Vowels are seven, *a*, *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *o*, *ω*, *υ*. Of these *ε*, *o*, are by nature short; *η*, *ω*, long; *a*, *ι*, *υ*, are long or short.

Diphthongs are formed by placing ι or υ after the other vowels. We ought therefore to have twelve Diphthongs, viz.:

αι, ει, ηι, οι, ωι, υι,

αυ, ευ, ηυ, ου, ωυ,

but ιυ is never found as a diphthong.

The ι after η, ω, and ᾱ is written underneath those vowels in small writing, thus ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, and these three are called *Improper Diphthongs*. This iota is called iota subscript (written under). The rest are called *Proper Diphthongs*.

A Vowel or Syllable is called *Pure*, if it has a

vowel immediately before it: *Impure*, if it has a consonant: thus *a* in σοφία, ος in δίκαι-ος, are pure.

Every word that begins with a vowel or the consonant ρ has either

A *soft* breathing, which is marked by a comma, thus [']: or

A *hard* breathing, which is marked by a reversed comma, thus ['], and is sounded like the English *h*.

All words beginning with υ or ρ have the hard breathing.

The breathing is placed over the *second* vowel of a diphthong.

II. The Declensions.

i. All declinable words, whether Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, or Pronouns, are declined in one of three different ways, according to the Termination of the Nominative case or of the Stem.

NOTE. By Stem is meant the original word, to which the Case-endings of Nouns, and Person-endings of Verbs, are added.

ii. There are Three Numbers:—Singular, Dual (used when we speak of *two* objects), and Plural.

iii. The Genders are Three:—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

iv. A. The Cases are Five:—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative.

B. In the Dual, the Nominative, Vocative, and

Accusative are the same, in all nouns, as also the Genitive and Dative. In the Plural, the Nominative and Vocative are the same.

c. The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of Neuter Nouns are the same in all numbers, and in the Plural end in ă.

ᴅ. The Nominative is called *Direct.*

The other cases are called *Oblique.*

ᴠ. The following are the endings of the Nominative case in the Three Declensions.

1st or A Declension ends in—

aς and ης, Masc.	Latin
a and η, Fem.	Decl. 1 & 5.

2nd or O Declension ends in—

oς and ως, Masc. or Fem.	Latin
ov and ων, Neut.	Decl. 2.

3rd or Consonant Declension ends in—

ν, ρ, ς, of all genders.	Latin
a, ι, υ, Neut.	Decl. 3 & 4.

N.B.—There are some Vowel Stems of the 3rd Declension.

THE DECLENSIONS SHOWN IN A TABULAR FORM.

(i.e. The Case endings combined with the last vowel of the Stem).

	I. Masc.	I. Fem.	II. M.F.	II. Neut.	III. M.F.	III. Neut.
Sing Nom.	ᾱς | ης	{ ᾱ pure or ρᾱ } / ᾰ	ος	ον	ν, ρ, s	{ ᾰ, ῐ, ῠ / ν, ρ, s }
Voc.	ᾰ (or η)	ᾱ / ᾰ / η	ε [o]	ον	various	as Nom.
Acc.	ᾱν / ην	ᾱν / ᾰν / ην	ον	ον	ᾰ [αν]	as Nom.
Gen.	ου [αο, εο]	ᾱς / ης	ου [οο]	ου [οο]	ος	ος
Dat.	ᾳ	ᾳ / ῃ	ῳ [οι]	ῳ [οι]	ι	ι
Dual N.V.A.	ᾱ [αε]		ω [οε]	ω [οε]	ε	
G.D.	ᾱιν		οιν	οιν	οιν	
Plur. N.V.		αι	οι	ᾰ / ᾱ	ες	ᾰ
Acc.		ᾱς [ανς]	ους [ονς]	ᾰ / ᾱ	ᾰς [α(ν)s]	ᾰ
Gen.		ῶν [αων]	ων [οων]	ων [οων]	ων	ων
Dat.		αις [ασι, αισι]	οις [οσι, οισι]	οις [οσι, οισι]	σῐ (ν)	σῐ (ν)

NOTE 1. The two Forms of the 2nd Declension are the same, except that the ω (or Attic) Form always has ω for o.

2. The suffixes of Case are fragments of Pronominal Roots, which survive in the following forms:
For Sing. Nom. -s; Acc. -ν, or -α (ν); Gen. -s, -os, -o (for -σιο); Dat. -αι, -οι, -ι (or -φι) } Neut. forms in -ν or -α are
,, Plur. ,, -ες; ,, -ς aft. Acc. Sing.,, -ων (or-σων) ; ,, -σι (or -φι) } modified forms. Forms in
,, Dual N.V.A. -ε; G.D. -ιν (for -φιν)- -α, -αι, are not traceable.

3. Nouns in ᾰ preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, and a few proper names, retain α throughout the Sing.: Voc. -ᾰ,
Acc. -ᾰν: Gen. -as: Dat. -ᾳ.

4. Decl. I. Only Nouns in -της, names of peoples, and compound words have ᾰ in Voc. Sing.: the rest in -ης use η.

vi. To the First Declension belongs the Feminine of all Adjectives and Adjective Pronouns of three terminations, and of Participles.

vii. To the Second Declension belong all words, whether Adjectives, Pronouns, or Participles, that end in *ος* masc. or fem., *ον* neut.

Obs. 1. The · old termination of the Nominative Neuter was *ο*. This still appears in the Neuter of the Definite Article *τό* " the "; of the Relative *ὅ*, "which"; of the Pronouns *τοῦτο*, " this"; *ἐκεῖνο*, "that"; *ἄλλο*, "other" *αὐτό*, "self"; and of their compounds.

Obs. 2. The Definite Article, *the,* is in Greek an Adjective of three terminations; the mas. and neut. are of the 3rd Declension, the fem. is of the 2nd Declension in *η*. Its stem is *το-* mas. and *neut.*, *τα-fem.*, but the *τ* is softened in the Nom. mas. and fem. singular and plural into the hard breathing.

Thus—	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. Nom.	*ὁ*	*ἡ*	*τ-ό*
Acc.	*τ-όν*	*τ-ήν*	*τ-ό*
	&c.	&c.	
Plural Nom.	*οἱ*	*αἱ*	*τ-ά*
	&c.	&c.	

Obs. 3. When the vowels *ε, ο,* precede the case-ending, they are contracted with *ο* into *ου*, with *α* into *ᾱ*, ·and are dropped before long vowels and diphthongs, as :—

Sing. N. *νό-ος, νοῦς* : *ὀστέ-ον, ὀστοῦν*
G. *νό-ου, νοῦ* : *ὀστέ-ον, ὀστοῦ*
Plur. N. *νό-οι, νοῖ* : *ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ* : &c.

viii. The Third Declension.

A. Nouns of the first two Declensions are parisyllabic, *i.e.* have the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the Nom. Nouns of the 3rd Declension only are imparisyllabic.

1. The Nominative is generally a corruption of the Stem with ς: thus Stem σωματ- gives Nom. σῶμα (for σωματ-ς); Gen. σώματ-ος, n. "body"; Nom γύνη (for γυναικ-ς); Gen. γύναικ-ος, f. "woman."

2. The Voc. Sing. is generally the same as the Nom.; but

(1) Nouns in ῐς, ῠς, ευς, αυς and several names in ᾱς, drop the ς of the Nom.: as βότρυς, V. βότρυ; Ἄτλας, Ἄτλα.

(2) Nouns in ᾱς, εις, ην, ηρ, ων, ωρ, take the Stem for the Voc. dropping any consonant that cannot end a word in Greek, as χαρίεις (χαριεντ), χαρίεν.

Obs. In Nouns which have the accent on the last, and in all Participles of this Decl., the Voc. is like the Nom.

The Vocatives Ἄπολλον, Πόσειδον σῶτερ, γύναι, κύον, are anomalous.

3. Accusative Sing.

Nouns in ῐς, ῠς, αυς, ους, change the final ς of the Nom. into ν. But if the Stem ends in a consonant and they are not accented on the last, they have sometimes a regular form also in ᾰ : as ἔρις (εριδ-), Acc. ἔριδ-α and ἔριν.

Obs. The Accusatives Ἀπολλῶ, Ποσειδῶ, ἥρω, are contracted forms.

4. Dative Plural. See rules on p. 3.

5. The Nouns μητήρ, mother; πατήρ, father; θυγατήρ, daughter; whose Stems end in ερ, drop this ε in Gen. and Dat. Sing., and form Dat. Plur. in -ρασι for -ερσι; as μητήρ (μητερ), Gen. Sing. μητρός not μητέρος. In ἀνήρ stem is ἀνδρ for ἀνερ except in Voc. Sing. Dat. Plur. ἄνδρασι for ἀνερ-σι.

6. Irregular: ναῦς, ναῦ, ναῦν, νεώς, νηΐ; Dual. νῆε, νεοῖν: Plur. νῆες, ναῦς, νεῶν, ναυσί: χείρ, Dat. Plur. χερσί.

B. The stems of some nouns of the 3rd Declension end in a short vowel, and in some cases this vowel contracts with the vowel of the case-ending. Such Nouns are called Contract Nouns.

The Declensions of Contract Nouns are five.

I. The 1st Declension ends in ης, mas. or fem., and ος (adj. ες) neut., and contracts throughout. Stem ends in ε.

II. The 2nd Declension ends in ῐς or ῠς, mas. or fem., ῐ or ῠ, neut., and contracts three cases—Dat. Sing., and Nom. and Acc. Plural. Stem ends in ε.

III. The 3rd Declension ends in ευς, mas. only, and contracts three cases—Dat. Sing., and Nom. and Acc. Plural. Stem ends in ε.

IV. The 4th Declension ends in ως or ω, fem. only and contracts throughout. Stem ends in o. It has no Dual or Plural.

V. The 5th Declension ends in ας, neut. only, and contracts throughout. Stem ends in a.

The following contractions are used :—

ε-α or ε-ε becomes η:	o-α	becomes ω:	α-α or α-ε becomes α:
ε-ας or ε-ες ,,	εις:	o-ε or o-o ,,	ου:	α-ϊ	,,	ᾳ:
ε-ϊ ,,	ει:	o-ϊ ,,	οι:	α-o or α-ω ,,	ω:
ε-o ,,	ου:				

ε or o before ων or οιν is lost.

NOTE.—The stems of contract nouns in ης and ος originally ended in ες (as γένος, Gen. γενεσ-ος : cf. Lat. genus, generis), but the s is lost in every case, except in the Voc. Sing. of nouns in ης.

1. Voc. Sing.

(1) Nouns in ης take the old stem in ες.

(2) Nouns in ως or ω add ι to the stem.

2. Acc. Sing. and Plur. :

Substantives in ευς pure contract εα into ᾱ.

3. Gen. Sing. :

(i) Substantives in ῐς, ῠς, ευς, lengthen the vowel of the case-ending, as δάμαλις (δαμαλε), δαμάλε-ως.

(ii) Substantives in ευς pure, contract εως into ως.

4. Dat. Plur.

Substantives in ευς strengthen the stem-ending into ευ, thus : βασιλε-σι, βασιλεῦσι.

N.B.—See also Rules on p. 8.

III. Adjectives.

A. Adjectives are declined like Substantives, and are divided into three classes, according as they have three, two, or one termination for their three genders.

i. Class I. has Mas. term., Fem. term., and Neuter term., as follows :—

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.	Examples.
1. (*a*)	os impure η		ον	καλός-ή-όν.
(*b*)	os pure, or			
	pos,	α	ον	τίμι-ος-α-ον.
2. (*a*)	ᾱs (αν)	αινα (for αν-ια)	ᾰν (αν)	μέλ-ας and τάλ-ας only.
(*b*)	ην (εν)	εινα (for εν-ια)	εν (εν)	τέρ-ην only.
3. (*a*)	ᾱs (αντ)	ᾱσα (for αντ-σα)	αν (αντ)	πᾶς and its compounds only: and participles in ας.
(*b*)	εις (εντ)	εσσα (for εντ-σα)	εν (εντ)	χαρί-εις; and participles in εις.
(*c*)	ων ⎱ ους ⎰ (οντ)	ουσα (for οντ-σα)	ον (οντ)	ἑκὼν and ἄκων only : and participles in ων, ους.
(*d*)	ῑs (υντ)	ῡσα (for υντ-σα)	υν (υντ)	Only participles in υς.
(*e*)	ωs (οτ)	υιᾰ (for οτ-ια,ο-ια)	os (οτ)	Only perfect participles.
4.	ῠs (ε)	ειᾰ (for ε-ϊα)	ῠ (ε)	ὀξύς [do not contract N.P. -εα].

Obs. 1. Some adj. in ε-ος, ο-ος, contract, and the vowel of the case-ending prevails over that of the Stem, thus :

Nom. χρύσε-ος, χρυσοῦς, χρυσέ-ᾱ, χρυσῆ (irreg.) χρύσε-ον, χρυσοῦν.
    But Dual Fem. χρυσέ-ᾱ, χρυσᾶ :   Neut. Plur. χρύσε-ᾰ, χρυσᾶ.
Nom. διπλό-ος, διπλοῦς,   διπλό-η, διπλῆ,   διπλό-ον, διπλοῦν.
          Neut. Plur. διπλό-ᾰ, διπλᾶ.
    With ρ preceding, fem. is ᾱ, as ἀργυρε-ᾱ, ἀργυρᾶ.
          So ἀθρόᾱ, not ἀθρόη.
    Similarly τιμήεις, τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα, τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν, τιμῆν.

Obs. 2. μέγας, great, and πολύς, much (plur. many), form their Nom. Voc. and Acc. Sing. in masc. and neut., thus :

	Mas.	Neut.	Mas.	Neut.
N. V.	μέγας	μέγα	πολύς	πολύ.
Acc.	μέγαν	μέγα	πολύν	πολύ.

All other cases are formed from μέγαλ-ος, -η, -ον, and πολλ-ός, -ή, -όν.

Obs. 3. Adjs. in εις :   Fem. εσσα :   Dat. Plur. εσι (Irreg.)
         Partic. ,, :   ,, εισα :   ,,   ,, εισι (Reg.)

ii. Class II. has one term. for Mas. and Fem., and one for Neut.

	M.F.	N.	Examples.
1. (a)	**os**	**ov**	Most compounds (except in ικος), and many words in ιμος : and contracts as εὔνοος, εὔνους.
(b)	**ως**	**ων**	ἵλεως.
2. (a)	**ην** (εν)	**εν** (εν)	ἄρσην only.
(b)	**ων** (ον)	**ον** (ον)	εὐδαίμων.
(c)	**ωρ** (ορ)	**ορ** (ορ)	ἀπάτωρ.
3.	**ις** (ιτ, ιδ)	**ι** (ιτ, ιδ)	εὔχαρις (τ), εὔελπις (δ). [Acc. as primitives].

	M.F.	N.	Examples.
4. (*a*)	ης (ε)	ες (ε)	πλήρης, ὑγιής [ης pure contracts· Acc. εα to ᾶ].
(*b*)	ις (ε)	ι (ε)	φιλόπολις [Gen. M. F. N. -εως, contract N. Plur. -εα to η].
(*c*)	υς (ε)	υ (ε)	δίπηχυς [Gen. M. F. N. -εος, contract N. Plur. -εα to η].

Obs. 1. Comparatives in ων in A. Sing., and N. V. A. Plur., drop ν, and contract οα into ω, οες and οας into ους.

Obs. 2. Compounds of νοῦς, πλοῦς, ῥοῦς, and Attic Adj. in ως have Neut. Plur. not contracted, as εὔνοᾰ, ἵλεᾰ : but ἀγήρω.

iii. Class III. has only one term. for Mas., Fem. and Neut., except in Acc. Sing., and N. V. A. Plur.:   as μάκαρ (μακαρ), πένης (πένητ).

B. Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative adds τερος, the Superlative τατος *to the stem.*

1. Adjectives in ος lengthen *o* into ω, if the preceding syllable be short.

2. Adjectives in ης use the old stem in ες.

3. Adjectives in εις use ες instead of stem εντ.

4. Adjectives in ων add εστερος, εστατος.

5. Adjectives in υς drop ς of Nom., and add τερος, τατος.

6. Some Adjectives in ρος impure, and υς, sometimes form the Comp. and Sup. by dropping ρος or υς and adding ιων, ιστος.

7. Some irregular comparisons.

	Comp.	Sup.
ἀγαθός, good.	ἀμείνων [for ἀμεν-ιων]	ἄρ-ιστος (cf. ἀρι-, very).
ἀλγεινός, painful.	{ ἀλγ-ίων ἀλγεινό-τερος	ἄλγ-ιστος, (cf ἄλγος). ἀλγεινό-τατος.
βραδύς, slow.	βράσσων [for βραδ-ιων]	βάρδ-ιστος.
	Commonly βραδύ-τερος	βραδύ-τατος.
κακός, bad.	κακ-ίων	κάκ-ιστος.
καλός beautiful.	καλλ-ίων	κάλλ-ιστος (cf. κάλλος).
μέγας, great.	μέιζων [for μεγ-ιων]	μέγ-ιστος
μικρός, small.	{ με-ίων ἥσσων [for ἡκ-ιων] Also μικρό-τερος	με-ῖστος (as from μέ-ος). ἥκ-ιστος (cf. ἧκα, a little). μικρό-τατος.
πολύς, much.	πλέ-ων, πλε-ίων	πλε-ῖστος. (cf. πλέ-ος, full).
ῥᾴδιος, easy.	ῥᾴων	ῥᾷστος.
ταχύς, quick.	θάσσων (or ταχ-ίων)	τάχ-ιστος.
φίλος, friendly, dear.	φίλ-τερος	φίλ-τατος.

C. Numeral Adjectives.

A. Cardinal, expressing how many.

B. Ordinal, expressing in what rank.

	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1	εἷς, one.	πρῶτ-ος -η -ον, first.
2	δύο, two.	δεύτερ-ος -α -ον, second.
3	τρεῖς, three.	τρίτ-ος -η -ον, third.
4	τέσσαρες, four.	τέταρτ-ος -η -ον, fourth.
5	πέντε, five.	πέμπτ-ος -η -ον, fifth.
6	ἕξ, six.	ἕκτος, sixth.
7	ἑπτά, seven.	ἕβδομος, seventh.
8	ὀκτώ, eight.	ὄγδοος, eighth.
9	ἐννέα, nine.	ἔννατος, ninth.
10	δέκα, ten.	δέκατος, tenth.
20	εἴκοσι, twenty.	εἰκο-στός, twentieth.
30	τριάκοντα, thirty.	τριακο-στός, thirtieth.
100	ἑκατόν, hundred.	ἑκατο-στός, hundredth.
	&c.	&c.

200 διακόσιοι, two hundred.

1,000 χίλιοι, a thousand.

2,000 δισ-χίλιοι, two thousand.

10,000 μύριοι, ten thousand.

20,000 δισ-μύριοι, twenty thousand, &c.

	M.	F.	N.	
Sing. N.	εἷς (εν),	μία,	ἕν.	δύο thus :—
A.	ἕν-α,	μίαν,	ἕν	N. A. δύο.
	&c.		&c.	G. D. δυοῖν,

and the compounds οὐδείς, μηδείς, nobody.

τρεῖς and τέσσαρες are of two terminations :—

M.F.   N.

τρεῖς, τρία (τρι), in Acc. contracts ιας into εις.

M.F.   N.

τέσσαρ-ες, τέσσαρ-α (τεσσαρ).

The other Cardinals from 5 to 100 are indeclinable.

IV. Pronouns.

Pronouns are partly Substantives, partly Adjectives.

i. Substantive Pronouns are of three kinds : Personal, Reflexive, Reciprocal.

1. Personal Pronouns are ἐγώ, I ; σύ, thou ; [ἵ] he ; but in Attic Greek there is no Personal Pronoun of the third Person ; instead of it a Demonstrative is used in the Nom., and αὐτός in the oblique cases.

Sing N. ἐγώ   σύ [τύ]   (ἵ) [Stem σφ-]
     A. ἐμέ, με   σέ   ἕ [cf. Lat. se]
     G. ἐμοῦ, μου   σοῦ   οὗ
     D. ἐμοί, μοι   σοί   οἷ

Dual.
     N. A. νώ· [of. Lat.   σφώ [σφ = tv :   σφωέ
          nos.]   cf. Lat. vos.]
     G. D. νῷν   σφῷν   σφωΐν
                                                N.
Plur. N. ἡμεῖς   ὑμεῖς   σφεῖς, σφέα
     A. ἡμᾶς   ὑμᾶς   σφᾶς, σφέα
     G. ἡμῶν   ὑμῶν   σφῶν
     D. ἡμῖν   ὑμῖν   σφίσι(σφίν).

2. The Reflexive Pronouns are so called because they *bend back* the action on the doer of it, as, The boy loves *himself*; and obviously can be used only in the oblique cases.

They are formed in the Sing. by combining the Personal Pronouns with αὐτ-ός, -ή, -ό, "self"; thus, first Sing. Acc. ἐμ-αυτ-όν, -ήν: σε-αυτ-όν (or σαυτ-όν). -ήν: ἑ-αυτ-όν (or αὐτ-όν) -ήν-ό, and thence the other cases; and in the Third Person this form is generally retained throughout all numbers.

But in the First and Second (and sometimes the Third) Persons, in the Dual and Plural, the declensions of the Personal Pronouns are merely placed side by side; as ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, σφᾶς αὐτούς, &c.

3. The Reciprocal Pronoun is so called because it expresses that each of two parties performs on the other the action expressed by the verb. The English Pronoun is 'one another' or 'each other' (ἀλλο-αλλο). Of course it cannot have a Nom. or a Sing. number.

> Dual. Acc. ἀλλήλ-ω, -α, -ω, &c.
> Plur. Acc. ἀλλήλ-ους, -ας, -α, &c.

ii. Adjective Pronouns are of five classes, Possessive, Relative, Indefinite, Interrogative, Demonstrative.

1. Possessives state to which person a thing belongs: they are simply Adjective forms for the Gen. of the Personal Pronouns of all numbers: thus

2

ἐμ-ός, (νωΐ-τερος), ἡμέ-τερος, &c.   But there is no form for the Dual of (ἑ), and the Sing. form ὅς [Lat. suus] is not so used in the Attic Greek; but for 'his,' 'hers,' 'its,' αὐτ-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, are used; and for 'their,' αὐτῶν (rather than σφέ-τερος, 'their own.').

2. Relatives, so called because they relate to a person or thing mentioned before, are ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, 'who,' 'what': and ὅσ-τις, 'whoso-ever,' which is declined by combining the declensions of ὅς and τις; but the ordinary G. and D. Sing. are ὅτου, ὅτῳ; Plur. Neut. N. and A. ἄττα [= ἅ ἄττα], G. ὅτων, D. ὅτοισ(ι).

<div align="center">M.F. N.</div>

3. Indefinites: (1) τις τι (τιν), 'somebody,' 'any-body,' making generally in Sing. Gen. του, Dat. τῳ, Plur. Neut. N. ἄττα: and (2) N. A. δεῖνα, 'a certain man,' G. δεῖν-ος, &c.

<div align="center">M.F. N.</div>

4. Interrogatives: τίς τί (τιν) is used as interrogative, 'who?' or 'what?' when it has an accent over it. Other interrogatives are: πόσος, 'how great?' ποῖος ' of what kind?' πότερος, 'which?' (of two).

5. Demonstratives, so called because they point out: οὗτος; ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, 'this;' ἐκεῖν-ος -η -ο, 'that.' οὗτος is declined as if from τοῦτος, ταύτη, τοῦτο, except in the Nom. Mas. and Fem. Sing. and Plur. where τ is softened into an aspirate, οὗτος, αὕτη; Plural οὗτοι, αὗται. Neut. Plur. Nom. and Acc. is ταῦτα; and Gen. Plur. is τούτων throughout. The

compounds τοσ-οῦτος, 'so great,' τοι-οῦτος, 'such,' are declined by adding to τοσ-, and τοι-, the declension of οὗτος, dropping an initial τ.

V. Of the Verb.

i. Verbs are conjugated in Greek (as in Latin) by adding syllables (pronominal or phonetic elements) to the stem, to express *tense, mood, person, number, voice* (and generally added in that order). Thus in English, in the words 'speakest,' 'speaketh,' 'est,' 'eth,' are added to 'speak' to indicate the 2d and 3d Persons Sing. of the Indicative Mood. So in Greek, may I die! is θάν-οι-μι.

ii. There are three Voices.

(1.) The *Active,* which expresses *action,* as: κρύπτ-ω, I hide.

(2.) The *Passive,* which expresses *suffering,* as: κρύπτ-ο-μαι, I am hidden.

(3.) The *Middle,* which expresses doing an action, or getting it done *for one-self,* or doing it *to one-self* (from which last usage the Passive is developed): as κρύπτ-ο-μαι, I hide myself.

Deponent Verbs have a Middle or Passive *form,* but an Active *meaning.*

iii. There are four Moods (or ways of speaking of an action), which constitute—

A. The Finite Verb.

1. The Indicative speaks of the action simply as a thing done, or a fact, as κρύπτ-ω, I hide:

2. The Imperative as a command, as κρύπτ-ε, hide:

3. The Subjunctive as a present or future contingency, or a duty, or a matter of deliberation, as κρύπτ-ωμεν, should we hide? μὴ κρύψ-ῃς, you should not hide:

4. The Optative as a past contingency, or a wish, as κρύπτ-οι-μι, I wish I might hide.

B. The Verb Infinite (*without limit* of number or person) consists of

1. The Infinitive *Mood* (so called), which may be considered as the Verb-noun Substantive, as κρύπτ-ειν, the hiding:

2. The Participles, which may be considered as the Verb-noun Adjective, as κρύπτ-ων, hiding.

Note 1. The Imperat. is only a modified form of the Indic. (as Voc. Case is of Nom.) Hence there are properly but two distinct Moods,

   (1) The Objective, or Direct (of facts : Indic. and Imperat.) :

   (2) The Subjective, or Indirect (of Suppositions : Subj. and Opt.).

Note 2. The Subj. and Opt. Moods may be called the *Primary* and *Historic* Moods as corresponding to the Primary and Historic Tenses respectively, both in their inflexion, and in their use after these Tenses in independent sentences. (See pp. 31-37 and 59).

Note 3. Differences of Moods are shown by differences of connecting vowel.   (See p. 31).

iv. There are six Tenses, of which three are called *Primary*, because others may be derived from them; and three *Historical*, because they are used in narrating past events.

A. Primary tenses relate to *Present* and *Future* time, and are called—

    1. Present: κρύπτ-ω, I am hiding (or I hide).
    2. Perfect: κέ-κρυφ-α, I have hidden.
    3. Future: κρύψ-ω, I shall hide (or, be hiding).

B. *Historical* Tenses relate to *Past* time, and are called—

    1. Imperfect: ἔ-κρυπτ-ον, I was hiding.
    2. Pluperfect: ἐ-κε-κρύφ-ειν, I had hidden.
    3. Aorist (*i.e.* Indefinite): ἔ-κρυψ-α, I hid (or, hide).

Obs. 1. Tenses denote the *Time* and the *State* of an action.   Time may be Present, Past, Future.   State may be Complete, Incomplete, Indefinite.   There might thus be nine tenses by combining each of the Times with each of the States.

The following Table shows the Tense-forms in Greek, Latin, and English.   Where no proper tense-form exists, the *substitute in use* is inserted in brackets [   ]:

	Present	Past	Future
Complete	[I have hid-den.] cel-av-i. κέ-κρυφ-α.	[I had hid-den.] cel-av-eram. έ-κε-κρύφ-ειν.	[I shall have hid-den.] cel-av-ero. [ἔσομαι κε-κρυφ-ώs], in Pass. κε-κρύψ-ο-μαι.
Incomplete	[I am hid-ing.] cel-o. κρύπτ-ω.	[I was hid-ing.] cel-abam. έ-κρυπτ-ον.	[I shall be hid-ing.] [cel-aturus sum, or use Fut. Indef. cel-abo.] [ἔσομαι κρύπτ-ων, or use Fut. Indef. κρύψ-ω.]
Indefinite	I hide. [Use Pres. Inc. cel-o.] [Use Pres. Inc. κρύπτ-ω, or Past Indef.έ-κρυψ-α.]	I hid. [Use Pres. Comp. cel-avi.] έ-κρυψ-α.	[I shall hide.] cel-abo. κρύψ-ω.

Obs. 1. The meanings of the Imperfect, which *should never be translated as the Aorist*, are, (1) begin to do, (2) do continually, (3) intend to do, (4) am on the point of doing, (5) am said to be about to do a thing.

Obs. 2. In all Moods the Present is used for continuous or repeated action, the Aorist for single acts.

Obs. 3. When a Perf. has a Pres. signification, a Fut. is sometimes formed from it by changing μαι into σομαι. This is generally called the Paulo-post Future. Thus :—

κτά-ο-μαι, I acquire ; Fut. κτή-σ-ο-μαι, I shall acquire ; Perf. κέ-κτη-μαι, I have acquired, (and therefore) I possess ; Paulo-post Future, κέ-κτή-σ-ο-μαι, I shall possess (*i.e.* I shall have acquired).

Occasionally an Active form of this Future is found, as τε-θνήξ-ω, I shall have died (be dead).

Obs. 4. The Aorist in all voices, the Perf. in the Active, and

the Future in the Passive, have two forms, called First and Second (or *Weak* and *Strong*).

These are not two tenses, but only two forms of the same tense ; and it is very seldom that both forms exist in the same verb ; where they do in the Active Voice the First is generally transitive, the Second intransitive. Experience only teaches us which form any verb uses.

v. Numbers and Persons.

Verbs have three numbers, Singular, Dual, and Plural, and in each number three Persons, except in the Dual of the Active, which has no first person, and uses instead the first person plural.

vi. Augment.

In the Historical Tenses of the Indicative Mood, all verbs take an Augment or increase. Augment is either Syllabic or Temporal *in its effect.*

Verbs that begin with a consonant prefix ἐ, as κρύπτ-ω, ἔ-κρυπτ-ον. If a verb begins with ρ, ρ is doubled, as ῥίπτ-ω, ἔρ-ριπτ-ον. Verbs that begin with a short vowel, lengthen it, as ἐρείδ-ω, ἤρειδ-ον.

Note.—ă followed by a consonant becomes η, followed by a vowel becomes ā. A long vowel remains unchanged.

The Diphthongs ει, ευ, ου (also αυ, οι before a. vowel), are very seldom lengthened.

Obs. 1. Some Stems beginning with ε lengthen it into ει, as ἔχω, εἶχον ; (ἔπω), εἶπον : so also ἐθίζω, ἑλίσσω ; ἕλκω, ἐστιάω, &c.

Obs. 2. Some Stems beginning with a vowel

(1) retain the Syllabic prefix, as ἄγνυμι, ἔ-αξα, ἐ-άγην ; ἁλίσκομαι, ἐ-άλωκα : or

(2) besides lengthen the following vowel, as ἔ-άγα, ἐ-άλων ; ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-έ-ῳγα.

Note. Both these classes of changes are due to the loss of an initial consonant (or digamma): thus ἕρπ-ω (σ-ερπ-ω, Lat. Serpo), εἷρπ-ον (for ἐ-σ-ερπ-ον, ἐ-ερπ-ον). So εἱστήκειν is for ἐ·σε-στήκ-ειν; ὠνέομαι (cf. Lat. *ven-*do), ἐ-ωνούμην; ὁράω (op-: cf. Lat. *ver-*eor), ἐ-ώρων, ἐ-ώρακα. Ἐάω, εἴων must be otherwise explained.

Verbs compounded with a preposition have the Augment between the preposition and the stem. Prepositions that end in a vowel (except περί, πρό) lose it before the vowel of the Augment, as: ἀπο-γραφ, ἀπ-εγραφ. προ-ε is sometimes contracted into πρου.

Obs. The Augment is always ἐ-, probably a fragment of a pronominal stem referring to *past* time. It is its *effect* which is Syllabic or Temporal.

vii. Reduplication.

Reduplication is used in the Perfect Tense and its derivatives in all moods and voices. It consists in prefixing to the stem an intensive syllable composed of the first letter of the stem with ε, to express continued effect or completed action in present time.

If the Stem begins with an aspirate, the kindred hard is used, as θύ-ω, τέ-θῠ-κ-α.

Verbs that begin with ρ, γν (and sometimes γλ, βλ), two non-liquid consonants, a double-letter, or a vowel, prefix ε only (like Augment); as στέλλ-ω, ἔ-σταλ-κ-α; γνωρίζ-ω, ἐ-γνώρι-κ-α.

Exc. κέ-κτη-μαι, μέ-μνη-μαι: εἴ-ληφ-α, εἴ-ληχ-α.

In compound verbs Reduplication has the same position as Augment.

Some Verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, prefix the first two letters of the Stem to the usual Reduplication. This is called *Attic*

Reduplication. Thus ἀκούω (ακο-), ἀκ-ήκο-α; ἐλαύνω ˙(ἐλα-), ἐλ-ήλα-κ-α.

viii. Verbs are divided into two classes with regard to their form: called Verbs in ω, and Verbs in μι, according to the ending of the 1st Pers. Pres. Ind. The latter are the rarer and older form.

A. Verbs in ω.

(i.) Stem.

There are two chief forms of the Stem, the *Strong* (or Short) Stem, and a strengthened or enlarged form of it, the *Present* (or Weak) Stem, which is formed from the Strong Stem by strengthening its vowel or last letter, or by inserting a letter or syllable, or by both methods at once: as φυγ-, φεύγ-ω; τυπ-, τύπτ-ω; βαλ- (βαλ-ι-ω), βάλλ-ω; φαν- (φαν-ι-ω), φαίν-ω; ἁμαρτ- (ἁμαρτε-), ἁμαρτ-άν-ω; λαβ- (λαμβ-), λαμβ-άν-ω.

Inversely, the Strong Stem may be obtained from the Present Stem by throwing away the second of two consonants, or dropping a syllable, or changing a long vowel or diphthong into its corresponding short sound.

Obs.

Of Pres. Stem.		Of Strong Stem.
σσ (ττ) corresponds to		a Guttural: as ταράσσ-ω (ταραχ-ι -ω):
		sometimes a Dental: as κορύσσ-ω (κορυθ-ι -ω):
ζ	„ „	a Dental: as φράζ-ω (φραδ-ι -ω), sometimes a Guttural: as κράζ-ω (κραγ-ι -ω):
ττ	„ „	a Labial: as βλάπτ-ω (βλαβ-):
κτ	„ „	a Guttural: as τίκτ-ω (τεκ-).

The Strong Stem of ει in the first three Conj. is ι, in the fourth ε.

Verbs that have this Strong Stem for the Present Stem have no 2d Aor. Act. or Mid., for these would be the same as the Imperfect; but they have a 2d Aor. Pass.

Verbs whose Strong Stem ends in a vowel (Conj. 5) either have no 2d. Aor., or else form it like the Verbs in -μι; e.g. ἔδυν, ἔγνων, ἐβίων, ἔβην, &c.

(ii.) Conjugations and their Characteristic.

The Characteristic is the last letter of the Strong Stem, or that letter which immediately precedes ω or ομαι in the present. But see Obs. p. 25.

Verbs are divided into five Conjugations.

1st Conj. consists of verbs whose Pres. Stem ends in a Labial or ππ.

2d Conj. consists of verbs whose Pres. Stem ends in a Guttural or σσ, ττ (or ζ).

3d Conj. consists of verbs whose Pres. Stem ends in a Dental or ζ (or σσ).

4th Conj. consists of verbs whose Pres. Stem ends in a Liquid.

5th Conj. consists of verbs whose Pres. Stem ends in a Vowel or Diphthong.

Obs. Stems in ζ, signifying to utter a sound, are of Conj. 2, as φεύζω (φευγ), to cry φεῦ.

Note 1. As it is difficult to pronounce in close juxta-position two letters which require different positions of the organs of speech, the following euphonic assimilations are regularly made.

A Labial or Guttural before τ (*hard*) is always *hard*; before θ (*aspirate*) is *aspirate*; before μ (*nasal*) is *nasalised* into μ or γ respectively; and, *with* σ, forms its proper double letter. A Dental in the first *three* cases becomes σ, but before σ it is lost. (See p. 3). Thus :

	τ	θ	μ	σ
Labial	π	φ	μ	ψ
Guttural	κ	χ	γ	ξ
Dental	σ	σ	σ	is lost

Also ν before a Labial or μ becomes μ or s :

" " Guttural becomes γ (or is lost) :

" " Liquid is assimilated :

" " σ or ſ is generally lost, or else unchanged (cf. p. 3).

NOTE 2. To avoid the pronunciation of three consonants together, a middle σ or ν is dropped, or a different inflexion is used.

(iii.) Formation of Tenses, *i.e.* of the 1st Pers. Sing. of the Indic.

Obs. All Tenses are formed from the Present Stem or from the Strong Stem by suffixing Person-endings, prefixing Augment or Reduplication, and inserting letters which are signs of Tense.

From PRESENT STEM form

1. *Present :* Act. Mid. and Pass. by adding Person-endings -ω in Act., -ομαι, in Mid. and Pass., as κρυπτ-, κρύπτ-ω, κρύπτ-ο-μαι.

2. *Imperfect :* Act. Mid. and Pass. by prefixing Augment, and adding Person-endings -ο-ν in Act., -ο-μην in Mid. and Pass., as κρυπτ-, ἔ-κρυπτ-ο-ν, ἐ-κρυπτ-ό-μην.

From STRONG STEM form

1. *Fut., Act. and Mid.* by adding, in Act. -σ-ω, in Mid. -σ-ο-μαι, as κρῠβ-, κρύψ-ω, κρύψ-ο-μαι.

Here -ω, -ο-μαι, are Person-endings, and -σ- a sign of Tense, representing a part of the Verb εἰ-μί (i.e. ἐ-σ-μι), and indicating *future* time.

Note 1. Verbs in which the vowel of Strong Stem is strengthened in Present Stem, use Pres. Stem: as ἀλείφ-ω (ἀλῐφ-), ἀλείψ-ω; τρώγ-ω (τρᾰγ-), τρώξ-ο-μαι; πείθ-ω (πῐθ-), πεί(θ)-σ-ω; ἀκού-ω (ἀκο-), ἀκού-σ-ο-μαι.

Note 2. Liquid Verbs (Conj. 4) insert an euphonic ε to separate the liquid and σ, then drop σ and contract: as φαίν-ω (φᾰν-), φαν-ε-σ-ω, φαν-ε-ω, φαν-ῶ: φαν-ε-σ-ο-μαι, φαν-ε-ο-μαι, φαν-οῦ-μαι.

Note 3. Similarly the so-called *Attic Future* is formed by dropping the σ in some Hyperdissyllabic Verbs in -αζω, and contracting: as βιβάζ-ω, βιβ-ῶ; and by a similar process those in -ιζω: as κομίζ-ω, κομι-ῶ.

So Verbs with Stems in -ᾰ- and -ε-: as ἐλαύν-ω (ἐλᾰ-), ἐλ-ῶ (Compare Contract Verbs and Verbs in -μι).

2. *First (or Weak) Aor.:—Act. and Mid.:* by prefixing Augment, and adding in Act. -σ-α, in Mid. -σ-α-μην: as κρῠβ-, ἔ-κρυψ-α, ἐ-κρυψ-ά-μην. See Note 1 above.

Here σ represents another part of εἰ-μί (ἐσ-μι), indicating *past time*; and α is a connecting vowel.

Conj. 4 drops the σ, and to compensate lengthens the Stem-vowel, changing impure ᾰ to η, ε into ει.

NOTE. Four Verbs form this Aor. in -κα, and one in -πα: viz. ἔθηκα, ἧκα, ἔδωκα, ἤνεγκα, εἶπα.

3. *First (or Weak) Perf. Act.:* by prefixing Reduplication and adding -κ-α (where α is connecting vowel): as λύ-ω (λῠ-), λέ-λῠ-κ-α. See Note 1, above.

In Conj. 1 and 2 drop κ and aspirate Characteristic.

In Conj. 3 drop Characteristic.

In Conj. 4 sometimes drop Characteristic ν. See Table, page 27.

Obs. 1. Mute Verbs, especially dissyllables, with ε in Stem, generally change it to *o*; as δέρκ-ω, δέ-δορκ-α; λέγ-ω, εἴ-λοχ-α.

Obs. 2. Liquid dissyllable Verbs with ε in Stem generally change it to *a* : *and this change is generally retained in Pass., Perf., 1st Aor. and 1st Fut.*

4. *Second (or Strong) Perf. Act.:* by prefixing Reduplication and adding -*a* (connecting vowel): as φαίν-ω (φαν-), πέ-φην-α.

If the vowel of the Stem is ᾰ after ρ it becomes ᾱ :

,,	,,	ᾰ impure	· ,,	η :
,,	,,	ε	,,	o :
,,	,,	ι	,,	οι :
,,	,,	o	,,	ω :
,,	,,	υ	,,	ευ :

5. *Perf. Pass.:* by prefixing Reduplication and adding -μαι : as λύ-ω, λέ-λῠ-μαι. See Note 1, page 28, and Obs. 2, above.

6. *Paulo-post Fut.:* by prefixing Reduplication, and adding -σ-o-μαι, and lengthening Stem-vowel: as λῠ-, λε-λῠ́-σ-o-μαι (rarely Act.: as θᾰν, τε-θνήξ-ω).

7. *Plup., Act., and Pass.:* by prefixing Augment to Perf. Stem, and adding · ειν in Act., and -μην in Pass.:

as λύ-ω, ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ειν, ἐ-λε-λύ-μην : φαίν-ω, ἐ-πε-φήν-ειν.

8 *Second (or Strong) Aor.: Act. Mid. and Pass.* by prefixing Augment and adding in Act. -ο-ν, in Mid. -ο-μην, in Pass. -η-ν : as τέμν-ω (τεμ-), ἔ-ταμ-ον, ἐ-ταμ-ό-μην : φαίν-ω, ἐ-φάν-ην.

Note.—Some impure Verbs with ε in Stem change it into *a*: as φθείρ-ω (φθερ-), ἐ-φθάρ-ην : and *this change is retained in Second Fut. Pass.*

9. *Second (or Strong) Fut. Pass.:* by adding -η-σ-ο-μαι (η is Tense-sign): as φἄν-ή-σ-ο-μαι, φθαρ-ή-σ-ο-μαι.

10. *First (or Weak) Aor. Pass.:* by prefixing Augment and adding -θη-ν (θη is Tense-sign): as ἐ-λύ-θην.

11. *First (or Weak) Fut. Pass.:* by adding -θη-σ-ο-μαι (θη is Tense-sign): as λὔ-θή-σ-ο-μαι.

N.B. Remember throughout Table on p. 27 : also Note 1, p. 28; and Obss. p. 29, and Note above.

Obs. Whenever a Monosyllabic Stem begins and ends with an aspirate, the first aspiration is dropped when the last can be retained, but appears when the last disappears, as

(ἐχ) ἔχω,	f. ἔξω,	p. ἔσχηκα,	2d aor. ἔσχον.
(θαφ) θάπτω,	f. θάψω,	p. τέταφα,	p.p. τέθαμμαι, 2d a.p. ἐτάφην.
(θρεφ) τρέφω,	f. θρέψω,	p. τέτροφα,	p.p. τέθραμμαι, 2d a.p. ἐτράφην.
(θρεχ) τρέχω,	f. θρέξομαι.	So θρύπτω (θρυφ), τύφω (θυφ).	

(iv.) PERSON-ENDINGS are made up of Connecting Vowels and Personal Affixes.

I. Connecting Vowels.

A. General Rules for all Voices.

1. In the Ind., Imp., Inf., and Part., when the Personal Affix begins with μ or ν, the Connecting Vowel is ο, otherwise ε.

2. In the Subj. the Connecting Vowels are, *always*, those of the Ind. lengthened.

3. In the Opt. the Connecting Vowels are οι.

NOTE (a). The Mood-signs consist of a strengthening affix to the Stem, combined with the Connecting Vowel. For Opt. this is -ιε, -ιη, or ι. Thus κρυπτ-, κρύπτ-ο-, κρύπτ-ο-ι-μι: κρυφθ-, κρυφθε-, κρυφθε-ίη-ν: hence 3rd Plur. κρύπτο-ιε-ν, κρυφθε-ίη-σαν, or κρυφθέ-ιε-ν: and æolic Aor. κρύψε-ι-α, κρύψε-ι-ας, κρύψε-ι-ε, and 3rd Plur. κρύψε-ι-α-ν.

B. Particular Rules.

1. The Connecting Vowel of 1 Aor. Act. and Mid. is α, and in Opt. αι. See Note (a) above.

2. The Connecting Vowel for Perf. Ind. Act. is α, for Plup. ει.

3. There is no Connecting Vowel for Perf. and Plup. Pass.

NOTE (b). In Plup. -ει-ν represents -ε(σ)α(μ), whence old Attic -η; and 3rd sing. -ε(σ)ε=-ει, hence -ει-ν, -ει-ς, -ει, &c.: and 3rd plur. -ει-σαν (commonly -εσα-ν).

II. Personal Affixes (relics of the three Pers. Pron., $-\mu-$, $-\sigma-$, $-\tau-$).

A. Act. Voice.

Prim. Tenses and Mood,	$\dot{}$, ς, $\dot{}$,	$-\tau o\nu$,	$-\tau o\nu$,	$-\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\tau\epsilon$, $-\nu\tau(\sigma)\iota$.
Hist. Tenses and Mood, $\left\{{\nu \atop \mu\iota}\right\}$	$\dot{}$, ς, $\dot{}$,	$-\tau o\nu$,	$-\tau\eta\nu$,	$-\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\tau\epsilon$, $-\nu$ or $\sigma\alpha\nu$.
Imperative,	$(-\theta\iota)$, $\tau\omega$,	$-\tau o\nu$,	$-\tau\omega\nu$,	$-\tau\epsilon$, $-\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ or $-\nu\tau\omega\nu$.

Infinitive, $-\epsilon\nu$ or $-\epsilon\nu-\alpha\iota$.

Participle, Stem ends in $-\nu\tau$, $-\nu\tau\varsigma$, with conn. vowel o, and in 1 Aor. a, thus : $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-\omega\nu$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-o\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau-o\nu$; 1 Aor. $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\psi-\alpha\varsigma$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\psi-\alpha\sigma\alpha$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\psi-\alpha\nu$, and Perf. in $-o\tau-\nu\iota$. See p. 11.

NOTE (c.)—Original forms : Act. Sing. $-\mu\iota$, $-\sigma\iota$ ($-\theta\alpha$, or $-\theta\iota$), $-\tau\iota$ ($-\sigma\iota$) : Plur. 1. $-\mu\epsilon\varsigma$: 3 $-\nu\tau\iota$.

B. Pass. and Mid.

Prim. Ten. and M. $-\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\alpha\iota$, $-\tau\alpha\iota$,	$-\mu\epsilon\theta o\nu$, $-\sigma\theta o\nu$, $-\sigma\theta o\nu$,	$-\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $-\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$.
Hist. Ten. and M. $-\mu\eta\nu$, $-\sigma o$, $-\tau o$,	$-\mu\epsilon\theta o\nu$, $-\sigma\theta o\nu$, $-\sigma\theta\eta\nu$,	$-\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $-\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $-\nu\tau o$.
Imperative, $-\sigma o$, $-\sigma\theta\omega$,	$-\sigma\theta o\nu$, $-\sigma\theta\omega\nu$,	$-\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $-\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, or $-\sigma\theta\omega\nu$.

Infinitive, $-\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.   Participle, $-\mu\epsilon\nu-o\varsigma$, $-\eta$, $-o\nu$.

III. Irregularities.

A. Active. Ind. Mood.

1. The Pres. and Fut. make Sing. $-\omega$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota$ (for $-o-\mu\iota$, $-\epsilon-\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon-\tau\iota$).

2. The 1st Aor. and Perf. 1st Sing. ends in -α, 3d Sing. in -ε (which represents the connecting vowel, the personal affix being lost) : Inf. 1st Aor. -αι, Perf. -εναι.

B. Passive and Middle.

1. The Aorists Passive use the pers.-endings of Hist. Tenses Act., but 1st Aor. has -τι for -θι in the Imperative Mood, to avoid the proximity of two aspirates, as : τύφθη-τι for τύφθη-θι. The connecting vowel for the Aor. is -η, but in Opt. ειη, and in Part. ε. But see Note (a), p. 31. They use the suffix -εναι in the Inf. Mood.

2. In the 2d Pers. of Pres., Imperf., Fut., and Aor. Mid., σ is elided, and the vowels contracted thus:—

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.
Pres. and Fut.	-ε-σαι, -ε-αι, -ει :	-ε-σο, -ε-ο, -ου :	-η-σαι, -η-αι, -η :	-οι-σο, -οι-ο.
Imp. and 2d Aor. M.	-ε-σο, -ε-ο, -ου :	-ε-σο, -ε-ο, -ου :	-η-σαι, -η-αι, -η :	-οι-σο, -οι-ο.
1st Aor. M	-α-σο, -α-ο, -ω :	-α-σο, -α-ο, -αι :	-η-σαι, -η-αι, -η :	-αι-σο, -αι-ο.

3. The Subj. and Opt. of Perf. Pass. are formed by periphrasis of the Part. with ὦ, εἴην, Subj. and Opt. of εἰμί, I am : as κε-κρυμ-μένος ὦ, κε-κρυμ-μένος εἴ-ην.

4. The 3rd Plur. Perf. and Plup. Pass. of verbs whose -μαι is *impure* are formed by periphrasis of the Part. with εἰσί, ἦσαν, 3rd Plur. of Pres. and Imp. of εἰμί, I am. See p. 27, Note 2.

3

(v.) Paradigm of Moods.

The following table shows how to find other Moods from the Indicative.   It gives the Person-endings of the 2nd pers. of Imperat., and the 1st pers. of Subj. and Opt.; the Inf.; and the Nom. Sing. Mas. of the Participle.   The Tense-signs are to be prefixed.

Voice	Tense	Indicative	Imperative	Subjunct.	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Active	Pres.	-ω	-ε (-ε-θι)	-ω	-οι-μι	-ειν	-ων (οντ)
	Imperf.	-ον					
	2 Aor.	-ω	-ε (-ε-θι)	-ω	-οι-μι	-ειν	-ων (οντ)
	Fut.	-α		-ω	-οι-μι	-εναι	-ως (οτ)
	1 & 2 Perf.	-ειν	-ον (-α-θι)		-αι-μι	-αι	-ας (αντ)
	1 & 2 Plup.						
	1 Aor.	-α					
Passive	Perf.	-μαι	-σο	-μενος ω	-μενος ειην	-σθαι*	-μενος
	Plup.	-μην					
	Pres.	-ο-μαι	-ου (-ε-σο)	-ω-μαι	-οι-μην	-ε-σθαι	-ο-μενος
	Imperf.	-ο-μην			-οι-μην	-ε-σθαι	-ο-μενος
	3 Futures	-ο-μαι					
	1 & 2 Aor.	-η-ν	-η-θι	-ω	-ει-η-ν	-ηναι	-εις (εντ)
Middle	2 Aor.	-ο-μην	-ου (-ε-σο)	-ω-μαι	-οι-μην	-ε-σθαι	-ο-μενος
	Fut.	-ο-μαι			-οι-μην	-ε σθαι	-ο-μενος
	1 Aor.	-α-μην	-αι (-α-σο)	-ω-μαι	-αι-μην	-α-σθαι	-α-μενος

* See p. 27, Note 2.

(vi.) Paradigm of Person-endings.

A. Active.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
Pres. & Fut.	-ω	-ει-ς	-ει	-ε-τον	-ε-τον	-ο-μεν	-ε-τε	-ου-σι [-ο-ντ(σ)ι].
Imp. & 2 Aor.	-ο-ν	-ε-ς	-ε	-ε-τον	-ε-την	-ο-μεν	-ε-τε	-ο-ν.
Perf. (Prim.)	-α	-α-ς	-ε	-α-τον	-α-τον	-α-μεν	-α-τε	-ᾱ-σι [-α-ντ(σ)ι].
1 Aor. (Hist.)				-α-τον	-α-την			-α-ν.
Plup.	-ει-ν	-ει-ς	-ει	-ει-την	-ει-την	-ει-μεν	-ει-τε	-ει-σαν or -ε-σαν.

IMPERATIVE (Primary).

	2	3	2	3	2	3
Tenses	-ε (-ε-θι)	-ε-τω	-ε-τον	-ε-των	-ε-τε	-ε-τωσαν or -ο-ντων.
1 Aor.	-ον (-α-θι)	-α-τω	-α-τον	-α-των	-α-τε	-α-τωσαν or -α-ντων.

SUBJUNCTIVE (Primary).

	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
All Tenses	-ω	-η-ς	-η	-η-τον	-η-τον	-ω-μεν	-η-τε	-ω-σι.

OPTATIVE (Historic).

	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
Tenses	-οι-μι	-οι-ς	-οι	-οι-τον	-οι-την	-οι-μεν	-οι-τε	-οι-εν
1 Aor.	-αι-μι	-αι-ς	-αι	-αι-τον	-αι-την	-αι-μεν	-αι-τε	-αι-εν

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Fut. 2 Aor.	-ειν
Perf.	-εναι
1 Aor.	-αι

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Fut. 2 Aor.	-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον (οντ).
Perf.	-ως,	-υια,	-ος (οτ).
1 Aor.	-ας,	-ασα,	-αν (αντ).

B. Passive and Middle.

INDICATIVE.	Singular.		
	1	2	3
Perf. P.	-μαι	-σαι	-ται
Pres. & Futures P. & M.	-ο-μαι	-ει (-ε-σαι)	-ε-ται
(Subj. Mood.)	-ω-μαι	-ῃ (-ῃ-σαι)	-η-ται
Plup. P.	-μην	-σο	-το
Imp. P. & M. & 2 Aor. M.	-ο-μην	-ου (-ε-σο)	-ε-το
1 Aor. M.	-α-μην	-ω (-α-σο)	-α-το
(Optat. Mood)	-οι-μην	-οι-ο (-οι-σο)	-οι-το
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-η-ν	-η-ς	-η
IMPERATIVE.			
Perf. & Plup. P.		-σο	-σθω
Pres. & Imp. P. & M. and 2 Aor. M.		-ου (-ε-σο)	-ε-σθω
1 Aor. M.		-αι (-α-σο)	-α-σθω
1 & 2 Aor. P.		-η-θι	-η-τω
SUBJUNCTIVE.			
Tenses	-ω-μαι	-ῃ (-ῃ-σαι)	-η-ται
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-ω	-ῃ-ς	-ῃ
OPTATIVE.			
Pres. Imp. & Futures P. & M. & 2 Aor. M.	-οι-μην	-οι-ο (-οι-σο)	-οι-το
1 Aor. M.	-αι-μην	-αι-ο (-αι-σο)	-αι-το
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-ειη-ν	-ειη-ς	-ειη

INFINITIVE.

* Perf.	-σθαι
Pres. Fut. 2 Aor. M.	-ε-σθαι
1 Aor. M.	-α-σθαι
1 & 2 Aor P.	-η-ναι.

* See p. 27, Note 2.

See Table, p. 27, for the euphonic changes of the consonants.

Dual			Plural		
1	2	3	1	2	3
-μεθον	-σθον	σθον	-μεθα	-σθε*	{ -νται, or -μενοι εἰσί.*
-ο-μεθον	-ε-σθον	-ε-σθον	-ο-μεθα	-ε-σθε	ο-νται.
-ω-μεθον	-η-σθον	-η-σθον	-ω-μεθα	-η-σθε	-ω-νται.
-μεθον	-σθον	-σθην	-μεθα	-σθε*	{ -ντο, or -μενοι ἦσαν.*
-ο-μεθον	-ε-σθον	-ε-σθην	-ο-μεθα	-ε-σθε	-ο-ντο.
-α-μεθον	-α-σθον	-α-σθην	-α-μεθα	-α-σθε	-α-ντο.
-οι-μεθον	-οι-σθον	-οι-σθην	-οι-μεθα	-οι-σθε	-οι-ντο.
	-η-τον	-η-την	-η-μεν	-η-τε	-η-σαν.
	-σθον	-σθων		-σθε*	{ -σθωσαν, or -σθων.*
	-ε-σθον	-ε-σθων		-ε-σθε	{ -ε-σθωσαν, or -ε-σθων.
	-α-σθον	-α-σθων		-α-σθε	{ -α-σθωσαν, or -α-σθων.
	-η-τον	-η-των		-η-τε	{ -η-τωσαν, or -ε-ντων.
-ω-μεθον	-η-σθον	-η-σθον	-ω-μεθα	-η-σθε	-ω-νται.
	-η-τον	-η-τον	-ω-μεν	-η-τε	-ω-σι.
-οι-μεθον	-οι-σθον	-οι-σθην	-οι-μεθα	-οι-σθε	-οι-ντο.
-αι-μεθον	-αι-σθον	-αι-σθην	-αι-μεθα	-αι-σθε	-αι-ντο.
	-ειη-τον	-ειη-την	-ειη-μεν	-ειη-τε	{ -ειη-σαν, or -ειε-ν.

PARTICIPLES.

-μενος,   -μενη,   -μενον.
-ο-μενος,   -ο-μενη,   -ο-μενον.
-α-μενος,   -α-μενη,   -α-μενον.
-εις   -εισα,   -εν (εντ).

B. Contract Verbs.

In the 5th Conj.

When the vowel of the Stem is ă, ε, o, it contracts with the Person-ending in the Pres. and Imp.

Before forming the other Tenses, lengthen the Stem vowel, ă impure and ε into η, ă pure or after ρ into ā, o into ω.

These Verbs have no 2d Aor., 2d Perf., or 2d Fut.

The following are the contractions used :—

In 1st or *a* Conj.   a with any E sound becomes a. ·

             a with any O sound becomes ω.

             υ is dropped.

In 2d or ε Conj.   ε with ε becomes ει.

             ε with o becomes ου.   [is lost.

             ε before long vowels or diphthongs

In 3d or o Conj. o with ε, o, ου, or ει of Infin. becomes ου.

             o with η or ω becomes ω.

   o with any ι sound (ῃ, οι, ει of Indic.) becomes οι.

Note.—The Infinitive ending ειν is really for ε(μ)εν or ενι, and τιμαε(ι)ν contracts into τιμᾶν, χρυσοε(ι)ν into χρυσοῦν, without ι subscript.

                                           1 Conj.   2 Conj.

Obs. 1. The *Attic* Opt. Pres. ends in -ῴην, -ῄς, -ῃ: -οι-ην, -ης, -η: 3 Conj.

-οι-ην, -ης, -η, as in Aor. Pass. and Verbs in μι.

Obs. 2. Some Verbs in -αω contract a with E sound into η: as χράω, ξάω, διψάω.

Obs. 3. Some Verbs in -αω, and -εω, make Fut. in -άσω, -έσω: these strengthen the short vowel by σ in Perf. Pass.: &c., as

γελάω, { γελάσω / or γελῶ }, γεγέλασμαι: τελέω, { τελέσω / or τελῶ }, τετέλεσμαι.

Obs. 4. Dissyllables in εω do not contract, except εε into ει, thus: ἔπλε-ε, ἔπλει, but πλέ-ομεν not πλοῦμεν.

Obs. 5. Some Verbs in -εω have -ευ in Fut.: as πλέω, πλεύσομαι; νέω, νεύσομαι. (The υ represents a Stem-consonant: cf. Lat. naυis).

C. Verbs in -μι.

(i.) 1. Verbs in -μι differ from Verbs in -ω mainly in the formation of the Present Stem and of the Second Aorist: all other Tenses are formed regularly from the Strong Stem.

2. Four Conjugations may be distinguished by the formation of the Pres. Stem, the first three prefixing a Reduplication, the fourth suffixing a syllable -νŭ- or -ννŭ-, to the Strong Stem, which generally ends in a vowel.

3. Reduplication is of two kinds, called Proper and Improper.

The Proper Reduplication is the first consonant of the Stem repeated with ι, a hard being used for an aspirate.

The Improper Reduplication is an aspirated ι, which is used when the Stem begins with two non-liquid consonants or a vowel.

4. Thus :—

Conj.	Charac.	Strong Stem.		Present Stem.	Present.
1.	ᾰ, as	from στᾰ-	is formed	ἰ-στᾰ-	ἴ-στη-μι
2.	ε,	,,	θε-	,,	τι-θε-	τί-θη-μι
3.	ο,	,,	δο-	,,	δι-δο-	δί-δω-μι
4.	ᾰ,	,,	κερᾰ-	,,	κερα-ννῠ-,	κερά-ννῠ-μι
	ε,	,,	σβε-	,,	σβε-ννῠ-	σβέ-ννῠ-μι
	ω, ` ,,	ῥω-	,,	ῥω-ννῠ-	ῥώ-ννῡ-μι
	cons. ,,	δεικ-	,,	δεικ-νῠ-	δείκ-νῠ-μι.

5. The Moods, Tenses, and Persons are generally formed as in verbs in -ω, with the following special rules and exceptions.

(ii.) Formation of Moods and Tenses.

1. No connecting vowels except in Subj. and Opt.

2. Final vowel of Stem lengthened in Sing., Ind.,

Act.; also in all numbers of Indic. and Imperat. Act. of some Aorists in -η-ν or -ᾱ-ν (from *a*) -ῡν, and -ω-ν: as ἐ-στή-την, δρᾰ́-τω, ἔ-δῡ-τε, γνῶ-τε.

(iii.) Personal Affixes.

Active. 1. *Pres. Ind.* 1st Sing. -μι, 3d Sing. -σι; 3d plur. add -a to Stem, thus -ᾱσι (-α-α-ντι), -ε-ᾱσι (-ε-α-ντι), -ο-ᾱσι (-ο-α-ντι), more rarely -εισι, ουσι, (for -ε-ντι, -ο-ντι).

2. *Imperf.* Some Stems in -ε, -ο, use in Sing.
$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{-ουν, -εις, -ει} \\ \text{-ουν, -ους, -ου} \end{Bmatrix}$ (*i.e.* -ε-ον, -ο-ον, &c.): 3d plur. is -σαν.

3. *Imperat.* 2d Sing. retains -θι after a long vowel in 2d Aor., as στῆ-θι (but in compos. -στᾱ); after a short vowel changes it to -ς, as δό-ς: in *Pres.* generally drops -θι, and strengthens *a* to η, ε to ει, *o* to ου, ῠ to ῡ: as ἵστη, τίθει, δίδου, δείκ-νῡ.

4. *Optat.* adds -ν (not -μι) to -ιη-, as διδο-ίη-ν.

5. *Infin. Pres.* adds -ναι; as ἱ-στᾰ́-ναι; Aor. -εναι; as δοῦναι (δο-εναι); similarly δρᾶναι, δῦναι, ἁλῶναι, γνῶναι, &c.

Passive. 1. *Ind., Pres. and Imp.* 2d Sing. retains forms in -σαι, -σο: Aor. drops -σ-: as ἵ-στα-σο, but ἔ-στω (ἐ-στᾰ-σο) [except ἐδύνω, ἠπίστω].

2. *Imperat.* 2d Sing. uses both forms, but prefers to drop -σ-, as θοῦ or θέ-σο.

Note 1. In Conj. 4, -ν- is never dropped.

Note 2. Conj. 4 has no regular 2d Aor., and forms Subj. and Opt. in -νῠω, -νῠομι, like Verbs in -ω.

(iv.) Paradigm of Moods.—Conj. 1. ἵ-στη-μι (στα-).

		Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Active.	Pres.	-η-μι	-η(-α-θι)	-ῶ	-α-ιη-ν	-ά-ναι	-ᾱς (α-ντ).
	Imp.	-η-ν					
	2 Aor.	-η-ν	-η-θι	-ῶ	-α-ιη-ν	-η-ναι (α-ε)	-ᾱς (α-ντ).
Passive.	Pres.	-ά-μαι	-ά-σο (or -ω)	-ῶ-μαι	-αι-μην	-α-σθαι	-ά-μενος.
	Imp.	-ά-μην					
Mid.	2 Aor.	-ά-μην	-ω (ᾰσο)	-ῶ-μαι	-αι-μην	-α-σθαι	-ά-μενος.

The other Conjugations are declined in like manner by using for a the proper Stem vowel. Thus δίδωμι, Imper. δίδου (δίδοθι), &c.; δείκνυμι, Infin. δεικνύναι.

(v.) Paradigm of Tenses.

A. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Pres. ἵστη-μι, ἵστη-ς, ἵστη-σι, ἱστᾰ-τον, -τον, -μεν, -τε, ἱστᾶσι (-α-αντι).
Imp. ἵστη-ν, ἵστη-ς, ἵστη, ἱστᾰ-τον, -την, -μεν, -τε, -σαν.
2 Aor ἔ-στη-ν, ἔ-στη-ς, ἔ-στη, ἱστᾰ-τον, -την, -μεν, -τε, -σαν.
     -την, -την,

Imperative Mood.

Pres. ἱστα-θι or ἵστη, ἱστᾰ-τω, -τον, -των, -τε, -τωσαν or -ντον.
2 Aor. στῆ-θι or στά, στή-τω, -τον, -των, -τε, -τωσαν or στα-ντον.

Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. ἱστ-ῶ, ἱστ-ῇς, ἱστ-ῇ, &c. (for ἱστά-ω ῇς, -ῇ): hence
2 Aor. στ-ῶ, στ-ῇς, στ-ῇ, &c.   3d Conj. διδ-ῶ, διδ-ῷς, διδ-ῷ, &c.

Optative Mood.

Pres. ἱστα-ίη-ν, ἱστα-ίη-ς, ἱστα-ίη, -ιή-την, -ιή-την, -ίη-μεν, -ίη-τε;
     or -ί-την, -ί-την, -ί-μεν, -ί-τε, -ί-εν,
2 Aor. στα-ίη-ν, στα-ίη-ς, στα-ίη, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. ἱστά-ναι.
2 Aor. στῆναι (στα-εναι).

Participles.

ἱστάς (ντ), ἱστᾶσα, ἱστάν.
στάς (ντ), στᾶσα, στάν.

b. Pass. and Mid.

Indicative Mood.

Pres. ἱστᾰ-μαι, -σαι, -ται, &c. Imp. ἱστᾰ-μην, -σο, -το, &c. 2d Aor. ἐ-στᾰ-μην, ἐ-στᾰ-σο, ἐ-στᾰ-το, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Pres. ἱστᾰ-σο and (ἀ-ο) -ω, ἱστᾰ-σθω, &c. 2d Aor. στᾰ-σο and στῶ, στᾰ-σθω, &c.

Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. ἱστ-ῶ-μαι, -ῇ, -ῆ-ται, &c. 2d Aor. στ-ῶ-μαι, -ῇ, -ῆ-ται, &c.

Optative Mood.

Pres. ἱστα-ί-μην, -ι-ο, ι-το, &c. 2d Aor. στα-ί-μην, -ι-ο, -ι-το, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. ἱστα-σθαι. 2d Aor. στᾰ-σθαι. Part. Pres. ἱστᾰ-μενος. 2d. Aor. στᾰ-μενος.

(vi.) Certain verbs in -μι.

A. εἰ-μι (ἐσ-, Lat. es-se), I am.

1. Paradigm of Moods.

Pres. εἰ-μί } ἰσ-θι, ὦ, εἰ-ην, εἰ-ναι, ὤν.
Imp. ἦ-ν or ἦ }
Fut. ἐ-σομαι, ἐ-σοίμην, ἐ-σεσθαι, ἐ-σόμενος.

2. Paradigm of Tenses.

Ind. Pres. εἰ-μί,   εἶ,   ἐσ-τί,   ἐσ-τόν,   -τόν,   -μέν,   -τέ,   εἰ-σί.

Imperf. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ἦ-ν,}\\ \text{ἦ,}\end{array}\right\}$ ἦσ-θα, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ἦσ-ν,}\\ \text{ἦ,}\end{array}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ἦ-}\\ \text{ἦσ-}\end{array}\right\}$ τον,   -την,   -μεν,   -τε,   ἦ-σαν.

Fut. ἔ-σομαι, ἔ-σει, ἔ-σ(ε)ται, &c.

Imperat. ἴσ-θι, ἔσ-τω, ἔσ-τω, &c.   Subj. ὦ, ᾖ-ς ᾖ, &c.

Opt. Pres. εἴ-η-ν, -η-ς, -η, &c.

Note. Original Forms: Pres. ἐσ-μί,   ἐ(σ)-σί, ἐσ-τί, &c.   ἐσ-μέν,   ἐσ-τέ,   ἐ(σ)-ντί.

Comp. Lat.   sum,   es,   est,   sumus,   es-tis,   sunt.

Imperf. ἦ-ν = ἔ-ε(σ)-α(μ).   Fut. ἔσ-σομαι.   Imperat. ἐσ-θι, ἔσ-τω, &c., cf. Lat. es, esto, &c.

Subj. ὦ = ἔ(σ)-ω : Opt. ἔ(σ)-ι-ην.   Inf. ἔ(σ)-ναι.

B. εἶ-μι (ἰ-, Lat. i-re), I am going.

1. Paradigm of Moods.

Pres.   εἶ-μι $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \end{array}\right\}$; ἴ-θι, ἴ-ω, ἴ-οίη-ν, ἰ-έ-ναι, ἰ-όν.

Imperf. ᾔ-ειν or ᾖα $\left.\begin{array}{l}\\ \end{array}\right\}$

2. Paradigm of Tenses.

Ind. Pres. εἶ-μι, εἶ, εἶ-σι, ἴ-τον, -τον, -μεν, -τε, ἴ-ασι.

Imperf. ᾔ-ειν, ᾔ-εις, ᾔ-ει, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ᾔ-ει-}\\ \text{ᾖ-}\end{array}\right\}$ τον, -την, -μεν, -τε, ᾖ-ε-σαν.

    ᾖα, ᾔ-εισθα, ᾔ-ειν, &c.   ἰ-όντων :   Opt. ἰ-οίη-ν, ἰ-οί-ς, ἴ-οι, &c.

Imperat. ἴ-θι, ἴ-τω, &c.

Note. Imperf. ᾖ-α = ἔ-ι-(σ)α(μ).

c. Ἵ-η-μι is a verb in -μι, with Stem ἑ-, and most of its tenses are formed regularly from the Stem: thus, Fut. ἥσ-ω, Perf. εἷ-κα, Perf. Pass. εἷ-μαι (in New Test. ἕω-μαι), 1 Aor. Pass. ἕ-θην or εἵ-θην. But 1 Aor. is ἧ-κα or ἕ-ηκα.

The initial aspirate distinguishes many of its parts from similar ones of εἰ-μί, I am : e.g. ἐπ-εῖναι from ἐφ-εῖναι, μετ-ῆν from μεθ-ῆν.

D. Certain Irregular Verbs.

(αἱρε-, ἑλ-) αἱρέω, take : aor. εἷλον : aor. pass. ᾑρέθην. Mid. choose : f. ἑλοῦμαι ; aor. εἱλόμην.

(αἰσθε-) αἰσθάνομαι, perceive : f. αἰσθήσομαι ; p. ᾔσθημαι; aor. ᾐσθόμην.

(ἁλο-) ἁλίσκομαι, am taken; f. ἁλώσομαι; p. ἑάλωκα or ἥλωκα; aor. ἑάλων or ἥλων.

(ἁμαρτε-) ἁμαρτάνω, miss. err: f. ἁμαρτήσομαι; p. ἡμάρτηκα; aor. ἥμαρτον.

(βα-) βαίνω, go: f. βήσομαι; p. βέβηκα; aor. ἔβην. Transitive, make to go : f. βήσω; aor. ἔβησα.

(βαλ-) βάλλω, cast, hit : f. βαλῶ; p. βέβληκα; aor. ἔβαλον.

(βουλε-) βούλομαι, wish : f. βουλήσομαι ; p. βεβούλημαι; aor. ἐβουλήθην.

(γεν-, γενα-) γίγνομαι, become: f. γενήσομαι; p. γέγονα, γεγένημαι; aor. ἐγενόμην.

(γνο-)	γιγνώσκω, learn: f. γνώσομαι; p. ἔγνωκα (know); aor. ἔγνων; p. pass. ἔγνωσμαι.
(δε-)	δέω, bind: f. δήσω; p. δέδεκα; aor. ἔδησα.
(δε-)	δεω, need: f. δεήσω; p. δεδέηκα; aor. ἐδέησα.
(ἐγερ-)	ἐγείρω, raise: f. ἐγερῶ; p. ἐγήγερκα; aor. ἤγειρα; 2 perf. ἐγρήγορα (am awake).
(ἰδ-)	[εἴδω] know: f. εἴσομαι; p. οἶδα.

NOTE.—οἶδα, οἶσθα or οἶδας, οἶδε, ἴστον, ἴστον, ἴσμεν, ἴστε, ἴσασι.

Moods   οἶδα, ἴσθι, εἰδῶ, εἰδείην, εἰδέναι, εἰδώς.

(ἐλα-)	ἐλαύνω, drive: f. ἐλάσω and ἐλῶ; p. ἐλήλακα; aor. ἤλασα.
(ἐλυθ-)	ἔρχομαι, come: f. ἐλεύσομαι; p. ἐλήλυθα; aor. ἦλθον.
(ἐδ-, φαγ-)	ἐσθίω, eat: f. ἔδομαι; p. ἐδήδοκα; aor. ἔφαγον; p. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι.
(εὑρε-)	εὑρίσκω, find; f. εὑρήσω; p. εὕρηκα; aor. εὗρον; aor. pass. εὑρέθην.
(ἐχ-, σχε-)	ἔχω, have; f. ἕξω or σχήσω; p. ἔσχηκα; aor. ἔσχον.
(θαν-)	θνήσκω, die; f. θανοῦμαι; p. τέθνηκα; aor. ἔθανον.
(ἱκ-)	ἱκνέομαι, arrive; f. ἵξομαι; p. ἷγμαι; aor. ἱκόμην.
(καυ-)	καίω, burn; f. καύσω; p. κέκαυκα; aor. ἔκαυσα. Compare κλαίω, weep; f. κλαύσομαι; aor. ἔκλαυσα.

(καμ-)	κάμνω, labour; f. καμοῦμαι; p. κέκμηκα; aor. ἔκαμον. So τέμνω, cut.
(λαχ-)	λαγχάνω, obtain by lot: f. λήξομαι; p. εἴληχα (poet. λέλογχα); aor. ἔλαχον. So λαμβάνω, take (λαβ-).
(λαθ-)	λανθάνω, lie hid, escape notice: f/ λήσω; p. λέληθα; aor. ἔλαθον. Mid. forget: f. λήσομαι and λελήσομαι; p. λέλησμαι.
(μαθ-)	μανθάνω, learn; f. μαθήσομαι; p. μεμάθηκα; aor. ἔμαθον.
(μαχε-)	μάχομαι, fight; f. μαχοῦμαι; p. μεμάχημαι; aor. ἐμαχεσάμην.
(μνα-)	μιμνήσκω, remind: f. μνήσω; aor. ἔμνησα. Mid. remember: f. μεμνήσομαι; p. μέμνημαι.
(ὀλ-)	ὄλλυμι, destroy: f. ὀλέσω and ὀλῶ; p. ὀμώλεκα; aor. ὤλεσα. Mid. perish: f. ὀλοῦμαι; p. ὄλωλα; aor. ὠλόμην.
(ὀμ-)	ὄμνυμι, swear: f. ὀμοῦμαι; p. ὀμώμοκα; aor. ὤμοσα.
(ὀπ-, ἰδ-)	ὁράω, see: f. ὄψομαι; p. ἑώρακα; aor. εἶδον (see εἴδω).
(παθ-,πενθ-)	πάσχω, suffer: f. πείσομαι; p. πέπονθα; aor. ἔπαθον.
(πι-, πο-)	πίνω, drink: f. πίομαι; p. πέπωκα; aor. ἔπιον; p. pass. πέπομαι.

(πετ-, πεσ-) πίπτω, fall; f. πεσοῦμαι; p. πέπτωκα, aor. ἔπεσον.

(πλε-) πλέω, sail: f. πλεύσομαι and πλευσοῦμαι; p. πέπλευκα; aor. ἔπλευσα. So πνέω, breathe (πνε-).

(πυθ-) πυνθάνομαι, enquire: f. πεύσομαι; p. πέπυσμαι; aor. ἐπυθόμην.

(ῥε-) ῥέω, flow: f. ῥεύσομαι; p. ἐρρύηκα; aor. ἐρρύην. Compare πλέω.

(τεκ-) τίκτω, bear (children): f. τέξω and τέξομαι; p. τέτοκα; aor. ἔτεξα and ἔτεκον.

(δραμ-) τρέχω, run: f. δραμοῦμαι; p. δεδράμηκα; aor. ἔδραμον.

(τύχ-, τυχε-, τευχ-) τυγχάνω, hit, obtain: f. τεύξομαι; p. τετύχηκα; aor. ἔτυχον.

(ἐνεγ-) φέρω, bear, carry: f. οἴσω; p. ἐνήνοχα; aor. ἤνεγκα.

(χαρ-) χαίρω, rejoice: f. χαιρήσω; p. κεχάρηκα; aor. ἐχάρην.

The Stems στα- (ἵστημι) place; δυ- (δύω) enter; σβε- (σβέννυμι) extinguish; φυ- (φύω) beget, are Transitive in Pres., Fut., and 1 Aor., Intransitive in Perf. and 2 Aor.

Thus ἵστημι, I place; ἔστησα, I placed; ἔστην, I stood; ἔστηκα, I stand.

VI. The Prepositions are eighteen in number, and are used with the following cases.

Accus. only.

ἀνά, up (along).

εἰς, into (to).

Gen. only.

ἀντί, over against (instead of).

ἀπό, from.

ἐκ, out of (before a vowel *ἐξ*).

πρό, before.

Dat. only.

ἐν, in.

σύν, with.

Accus. and Gen.

διά, through [on account of (Acc.) by means of (Gen.)].

κατά, down (against).

μετά, after (Acc.), with (Gen.).

ὑπέρ, over, on behalf of.

Acc., Gen., and Dat.

ἀμφί, about, on both sides of.

ἐπί, upon.

παρά, to, from, or at the side of.

περί, around, about.

πρός, towards, to.

ὑπό, under.

Note 1. In Poetry *ἀνὰ* is used with Dat. = 'on.'

„ *μετὰ* „ „ „ = 'among.'

Note 2. Any of these Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs as *ἀναβαίνω*, go up; *εἰσβαίνω*, go into.

Note 3. Some Adverbs are used as Prepositions with a case. All these, except *ἅμα* and *ἑξῆς*, are

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used with the genitive, several of them also with the dative.

Note 4. Prepositions are cases of Nouns fixed in particular usages.

The Meaning of Prepositions in Composition generally follows the foregoing table.

The following may be specially noted:

ἀνά   = (Lat. re-) backwards, again.

ἀπό   = (Lat. *ab*) away from, off from, fully, denial

ἐκ   = eminently, completely.

πρό   = beforehand, forth, forwards.

διά   = thoroughly, across, apart [Lat. *di(s)*], reciprocally.

κατά = down along, down upon (of judgement), completely.

μετά = change, share.

ἐπί   = in addition, further.

παρά= aside, hence falsely.

πρός = in addition.

ὑπό   = secretly, slightly.

The Prepositions μέτα, πάρα, πέρι, ἔνι (with the accent thrown back), stand for the corresponding compounds of ἐστί: thus μέτα = μέτ-εστι. Similarly ἄνα is used for ἀνάστα (imperat. of ἀνίστημι).

Prepositions are also thus accented when placed after the word they govern.

VII. Adverbs were originally cases of Nouns, Substantive or Adjective; they are used to qualify Verbs, Adjectives, or other Adverbs, in respect of (1) Manner, (2) Time, and (3) Place.

(1.) Manner. The commonest termination is -ως (or ω); and these may be formed from the Genitive of Adjectives by changing its termination into -ως (or ω). Thus:

	Gen.	Adv.
σοφός, wise,	σοφοῦ,	σοφῶς, wisely.
χαριείς, graceful,	χαρίεντος,	χαριέντως, gracefully.
σχερός, mainland,	(ἐπὶ)σχεροῦ,	ἐπισχερώ, in a row.

Other terminations are -δον, as ἀναφανδόν, openly: -δην, as κρύβδην, secretly: -χα, as τρίχα, in three ways; τέτραχα, in four ways, &c.

(2.) Time. Various, e.g. πρίν, before; ποτέ, once: τότε, then, &c. In -ακις, as πολλάκις, oftentimes: τετράκις, four times, &c.

(3.) Place. Various: notice especially the old Case Affixes.

(a) Motion towards a place: (accus.):
-δε, as οἴκονδε, οἴκαδε, homewards.
-σε, as ἑτέρωσε, towards a different place,
'Αθήναζε (-ασδε), towards Athens.

(b) Motion from a place: (genit.):
-θε(ν): as οἴκοθε(ν), from home: πόθεν, whence?

(c) Rest at a place: (dat.):
-θι: as οἴκοθι, at home:
add -η, as πάντη, everywhere: -ου, as ποῦ, where?

Adverbs formed from Adjectives generally adopt the Neut. Sing. of the Adjective for the Comparative degree, and the Neut. Plur. for the Superlative ; as σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα.

Obs. 1. μάλα (very), μᾶλλον (=μαλ-ι-ον) (more), μάλιστα (most) : ἄγχι (near), ἆσσον (=ἀγχι-ον) (nearer), ἄγχιστα (nearest).

Obs. 2. Adverbs in -ω retain that ending, as

ἄνω (up),	ἀνωτέρω,	ἀνωτάτω.
κάτω (down),	κατωτέρω,	κατωτάτω.

VIII. Derivation of Words.

Derived words are formed from their Primitives by adding terminations which were originally Pronominal elements.

A. Substantives may be derived (1) from other Substantives, (2) from Adjectives, or (3) from Verbs.

(1) Substantives derived from Substantives are
    (i.) Patronymics,   (iii.) Amplificatives,
    (ii.) Diminutives,   (iv.) Locals.

(i.) Patronymics (πατρὸς ὄνομα) are names formed from the name of an ancestor or father by adding for Masc. -δης, for Fem. -ας (-αδ-), or -ις (-ιδ-).

Thus from	Masc.	Fem.
-α- Decl. Βορέας	Βορεά-δης	Βορε-άς.
-ο- Decl. Πρίαμος	Πριαμί-δης	Πριαμ-ίς.
Λητῶ		Λητωϊάς.

Imparisyllabic Decl.

(Vowel)	Νηρεύς	Νηρε-ίδης	Νηρε-ίς.
(Consonant)	Ἄτλας	Ἀτλαντ-ιάδης	Ἀτλαντ-ίς.

Sometimes for the last two are used

Masc. -ιων,   Fem. -ιωνη,   or -ινη.

as Κρόνος,   Κρονίων ; Ἀκρίσιος, Ἀκρισιώνη ; Ἄδραστος Ἀδραστίνη.

(ii.) Diminutives express smallness, hence affection or contempt, and end in

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
-ισκος	-ισκη	-ιον, -αριον, -ιδιον :
e.g. παῖς, παιδ-ίσκος	παιδ-ίσκη	παιδ-ίον παιδ-άριον
γνώμη (opinion)		γνωμίδιον (old saw).

(iii.) Amplificatives express largeness, and end in

Masc. -ων   Fem. -ας

e.g. χεῖλος (lip), χείλ-ων (long-snout).

φύλλον (leaf)   φυλλάς (pile of leaves).

(iv.) Locals denote the place belonging to the Primitive, and are formed from the Gen. Plur., and end in

Masc. -ων, -εων, Fem. -ια, Neut. -ιον, (-αιον, -ειον)

e.g. ἀνδρ-ών, περιστερ-εών (dove-cote), ἰων-ία (violet-bed), δεσμωτήρ-ιον, Ἡρ-αῖον, γυναικ-εῖον.

(2) Substantives derived from Adjectives are chiefly abstract nouns, and have the terminations -ια, -της (-τητ-), -συνη, e.g. σοφία, νεότης, δικαιοσύνη.

(3) Substantives derived from Verbs are called Verbals, and denote (a) Agent, (β) Action, (γ) Act (or Result).

(a) Agent adds, Masc. -της, -τηρ, -τωρ, -ευς; Fem. -τρις, -τειρα, -τρια: as αὐλητής (flautist), σωτήρ, ῥήτωρ, γραφεύς, αὐλητρίς, σώτειρα, αὐλήτρια.

(β) Action adds (Fem. only) -σις, -σια, -εια: as κτῆσις, δοκιμασία (scrutiny), δουλεία. Also -μος, as σπασμός (cramp).

(γ) Act adds, Masc. -μος (rare), Fem. -μη, Neut. -μα: as διωγμός (persecution), τιμή, κτῆμα.

Examples :	Agent.	Action.	Act.
from ποιέ-ω :	ποιή-της	ποίη-σις,	ποίη-μα.
δίδωμι[δο-]	δό-τήρ	δό-σις	δό-μα.
ῥέ-ω	ῥή-τωρ	ῥῆ-σις	ῥῆ-μα.

B. Verbs are derived from (a) Nouns, (β) other Verbs.

(a) Verbs derived from Nouns.

Ending. Signification. Example.

-αω, to be or do what the Noun denotes, as τιμάω, do honour :

-εω,	„ be or have	„	„	„ φιλέω, am a friend :
-οω,	„ make	„	„	„ δουλόω, make a slave:
-ευω,	„ act the part of	„	„	„ δουλεύω, act the part of a slave :
-ιζω,	„ make	„	„	„ πλουτίζω, make rich:
	„ imitate	„	„	„ Μηδίζω, imitate the Medes:
-αινω,	„ be or make	„	„	„ λευκαίνω, make white.

(β) Verbs derived from other Verbs are

(i.) Frequentatives.

Signifying to do frequently what the Verb denotes, ending in

-αζω, thus ῥίπτω, throw, gives ῥιπτάζω, keep throwing.

-ιζω, „ ὠθέω, push, „ ὠθίζω, „ pushing.

-υζω, „ ἕρπω, crawl, „ ἑρπύζω, „ crawling.

(ii.) Inceptives.

Signifying to begin to do what the Verb denotes, ending in

-σκω, thus ἡβάω, am young, gives ἡβάσκω, grow to youth.

(iii.) Desideratives.

Signifying to desire to do what the Verb denotes, ending in

-ειω, thus γελάω, laugh (f. γελάσω) ; γελασείω, desire to laugh.

-ιαω, „ κλαίω, weep (f. κλαύσω) ; κλαυσιάω, desire to weep.

SYNTAX.

A Simple Sentence is the expression of a single thought, and consists of three parts, (1) the Subject, or that which is spoken of, (2) the Predicate, or that which is said of the Subject, and (3) the Copula, or that which connects the other two, and which is regularly a part of the Verb εἰμί, be:

Subj.	Copula.	Pred.	
as Δαρεῖός	ἐστι	βασιλεύς,	Darius is king.

The two last are often included in one Verb, which is in that case called the Predicate:

Subj.	Pred.	
as Δαρεῖος	βασιλεύει,	Darius is-king.

Of the Article.

THE Article ὁ, ἡ, τό, is a Demonstrative Pronoun in Homer, and in certain set phrases in Attic Greek, *e.g.* ὁ μὲν—ὁ δὲ—, the one—the other. It is a Relative Pronoun in the Ionic and Doric Dialects and in Attic *Tragedy*, chiefly in the oblique cases and the neuter gender. In Attic Greek it generally corresponds to the English Definite Article, " the."

(i.) One of its chief uses is to distinguish the Subject, which takes the Article, from the Predicate, which does not. Thus, if an adjective or substantive without the Article precedes or follows in apposition a substantive with the Article, as καλὸς ὁ παῖς or ὁ παῖς καλός, that without the Article is the predicate, and we must translate, The boy is beautiful. But in

the order ὁ καλὸς παῖς, the adjective is an epithet, and we must translate, The beautiful boy: which may also be rendered in Greek ὁ παῖς ὁ καλός, *i.e.* The boy, the beautiful one.

(ii.) The Article is prefixed for Emphasis to Substantives, (1) to limit their application to particular individuals, (2) to express a class or collection of things, (3) to indicate previous mention or emphasis in the case of proper names, (4) to mark names of qualities, or abstract nouns.

(iii.) The Article with various parts of speech forms substantives; with

(1)	an infinitive,	as τὸ φεύγειν, flight :
(2)	a genitive case,	as ὁ Φιλίππου (viz. υἱός), Philip's son :
(3)	an adjective,	as τὸ καλόν, beauty :
(4)	a participle,	as ὁ πειράζων, the tempter :
(5)	an adverb,	as οἱ πάλαι, the ancients :
(6)	a phrase or sentence,	as οἱ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, my contemporaries ;

τὸ γνῶθι σαυτόν, the (saying) "know thyself."

(iv.) The Article is used regularly for the Possessive Pronoun, where there can be no misunderstanding, as φιλῶ τὰ τέκνα, I love *my* children : and more rarely as a Distributive, as δαρεῖκος τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ, a Daric each month to each soldier.

(v.) In prose the Article is used with Substantives when they are accompanied by Adjective Pronouns, except the Interrogative: thus "This man" is in Greek οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος (*mark the order*).

Note.—αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος means, The man himself :

ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος	,,	The same man :
πᾶσα ἡ πόλις	,,	All the city :
ἡ πᾶσα πόλις	,,	The city as a whole :
πᾶσα πόλις	,,	Every city.

Of the Relative Pronoun.

The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent not only in gender, number, and person (as in Latin and English), but frequently by attraction in case also : as χρῶμαι τοῖς βιβλίοις οἷς [for οὕς]ἔχω, I use the books which I have.

Of the Cases.

The Nominative is the case of the Subject of the finite verb.

The Vocative is the case of the Person Addressed.

The Accusative denotes

1. Motion towards [with a preposition *in prose*]: hence its use for the Direct or Nearer Object of the Verb.

2. Extension over:

(1) of space *(i.e. distance)*, as πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει, He is a long way off:

(2) of time *(i.e. duration)*, as αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσονται, The truce shall be for a year.

(3) of action *(i.e. limitation* or *respect)*: hence its use for the cognate idea or limit of action of a verb, especially of intransitive verbs:

as γαμεῖν γάμον, To make a marriage, ⎫
ἀλγεῖν ἄλγος, To feel a pain, ⎬ *(cognate idea).*

ἀλγεῖν τὴν κεφαλήν, To feel a pain in the head *(limit of action).*

Note.—In a dependent sentence the Subject of the Infinitive is in the Accusative, unless it is also the Subject of the principal verb, and then it is in the Nominative : thus ὁ παῖς λέγει οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀλλὰ τὸν πάτερα κελεῦσαι, The boy says that not he (the boy) but his father gave the order.

The Genitive denotes Motion from (the source or origin): hence its three chief meanings:

1. ABLATION *(i.e. away from)*: including the ideas of

SEPARATION (or removal from),	as τῆς πόλεως ἄπεστι :
MATERIAL,	as χρυσοῦ τάλαντα :
POSSESSOR,	as τὰ χρήματά μου :
CAUSE or SOURCE (from which anything proceeds),	as μακαρίζω σε τῆς τύχης :
PERCEPTION (as coming from an object),	as ὄζουσι πίττης :

DESIRE ⎫
MEMORY ⎬ or their opposites,   as τῶν ἀγαθῶν ⎰ ἐπιθυμῶ / λέλησμαι / ἐνδεής εἰμι.
FULLNESS ⎭

N.B.—The *Genitive Absolute* is a Genitive of Cause.

2. PARTITION *(i.e., some of)*: including the ideas of

TIME ⎫
PLACE ⎬ , within which,   as ⎰ νυκτός, / αὐτοῦ :

AIM,	as σκοποῦ τυχεῖν :
QUALITY (rare without epithet),	as ἄστρων εὐφρόνη.

3. RELATION *(i.e., in regard to)*: including the ideas of

COMPARISON,	as μείζων τοῦ πατρός :
VALUE,	as πολλοῦ ἄξιος :
MOTIVE,	as θανάτου διώκειν : &c.

The Dative denotes Rest at: hence its three chief meanings:

1. LOCATIVE *(i.e., at or near which)*: including the ideas of

PLACE where (in Prose with a preposition), as ἐν Ἀθήναις :

Point of TIME when, as ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ :

Accompanying CIRCUMSTANCES, as πολλῷ στρατῷ ἦλθε :

JUXTA-POSITION, IDENTITY, LIKENESS, and their opposites, as πλησιάζει τούτῳ (He is near this).

2. INSTRUMENTAL *(i.e., with or by which)*: including the ideas of

INSTRUMENT (or proximate cause), as ξίφει μάχεται :

AGENT (after Passive Verbs), as τοῦτο αὐτοῖς πέπρακται :

N.B.—Usually expressed by ὑπό with Genitive.

PRICE, as χρυσῷ κτῶνται τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (They get their supplies for gold)

3. DATIVE *(i.e., to or for which)*: including the ideas of

RECIPIENT, or person to or for whom the action is performed (hence its use for the Remoter Object of the Verb), as τοῦτο δίδωμί σοι :

GENERAL REFERENCE }
ADVANTAGE } , as μέτεστί μοι :

INTEREST *(Ethic Dative)*, as χαῖρέ μοι.

Of the Verb.

The Verb (as in Latin) agrees with its nominative case or subject in person and number; but neuter plural subjects generally take the Verb in the singular, and dual subjects may take a plural Verb.

In dependent sentences (Final or Indirect) the law is that Primary Tense is followed by Primary Mood, Historic Tense by Historic Mood; but the Subjunctive is used for the Optative after an Historic Present, or to produce more graphic effect, or to express abiding result.

The Infinitive is used *elliptically* to express

(1) Command, as αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, Ever be best:

(2) Wish, as μή με δουλείας τυχεῖν, 'Oh that I may not meet with slavery:

(3) Surprise or indignation, as τοῦτον ἔμε διδάσκειν, To think of his teaching me !

Also *absolutely*

(1) With or without τό, as τὸ νῦν εἶναι, For the present: ἐκὼν εἶναι, Willingly.

(2) Especially with ὡς, as ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, So to say.

A Participle *in apposition* to the Subject of the finite verb may express

(1) Time, as νικήσαντες ἀνεχώρουν, After conquering they withdrew:

(2) Cause, as πεινῶν ἔκλεψε, He stole, because he was hungry:

(3) Means, manner, or attendant circumstances, as ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι, They live by plunder:

(4) Condition, as ἔχων τι δώσει, If he has anything he will give it:

(5) Limitation (concessive), as δυνηθεὶς οὐκ ἔφυγε He did not flee, though he could (have done so).

(6) Purpose (fut. partic.), as ἦλθε πευσόμενος, He came to enquire.

(7) An Object Infinitive (with Verbs of sensation, beginning, &c., and their opposites), as οἶδα μαθών (I know that I learned). For the *case* of μαθὼν compare p. 57, *Note.* Contrast οἶδα μαθεῖν (I *know how to* learn).

With λανθάνω, φθάνω, τυγχάνω, φαίνομαι, a participle *in apposition* to their subject expresses the main action, and the verb may be translated by an adverb:

Thus, ἐλάνθανε βόσκων (He nourished unwittingly:) ἔφθη φυγών (He fled first). To these λανθάνων ἔβοσκε, and ἔφυγε φθάσας are equivalent.

Similarly with δῆλος, φανερός, δίκαιός, εἰμι, as δῆλος εἶ ζητῶν (You are evidently seeking: or, It is evident that you are seeking); the Greeks preferring the personal to the English impersonal construction.

The Participle is used *absolutely* in the

(1) genitive, as τῶνδ᾽ ὧδ ἐχόντων (Since these things are so):

(2) accusative (or nominative) neuter, as ἄδηλον ὂν (It being uncertain).

The Particle Ἄν.

Ἄν (in Homer, κε, κεν) expresses that an event is dependent on conditions expressed or implied, and may generally be translated by "*would.*" With this *conditional* force it is used with the Historic Tenses of the Indicative Mood, with the Optative, Infinitive, or Participle; as ποιοῖμι ἄν (I *would* do it): ἐποίησα ἄν (I *would* have done it): ἔφη ποιῆσαι ἄν (He said that he *would* have done it): ᾔδει πεσὼν ἄν (He knew that he *would* have fallen).

The Optative with ἂν is sometimes used for (1) a Future, as οὐκ ἂν λέγοιμι I will not say : (2) a mild Imperative, as λέγοις ἄν, Be so good as to say.

In Attic Greek ἂν is never used with the Subjunctive, except with εἰ (ἐάν), or with Relative or Temporal words, to which it attaches itself, giving them an indefinite force; as ἐπειδή, when; ἐπειδὰν, whenever; ὅς, who; ὃς ἄν, whoever.

Of Conditional Sentences.

A Conditional Sentence consists of two parts, the Protasis (προτείνω), expressing the *proposed* condition, and the Apodosis (ἀποδίδωμι), expressing the *corresponding* (and in all cases *necessary*) conclusion.

The Protasis is introduced by εἰ, if.

I. Εἰ with Indicative in Protasis, and Indicative in Apodosis :—Condition *possibly* a fact; may be (or may have been) realized.

II. Εἰ with Historic Tense of Indicative in Protasis, and Historic Tense of Indicative with ἂν in

Apodosis:—Condition *not possible* as a fact; was not (and cannot now be) realised.

III. Eἰ with Optative in Protasis, and Optative with ἄν in Apodosis:—Condition *completely uncertain* as to fact, a purely *imaginary* case; may or may not be some day realised.

IV. 'Eὰν (*i.e.* εἰ ἄν) with Subjunctive in Protasis, and Future Tense of Indicative (or any virtually *future* form of the verb) in Apodosis:—Condition *uncertain*, but probably a fact; may *(not improbably)* be realised.

Examples:

I.   εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖ, πάσχει,   } If he does this, he
     si hoc   facit, patitur,   }   suffers.

II.   εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει, ἔπασχεν ἄν,   ⎫ If he were (now) do-
    si hoc   faceret, pateretur,   ⎬ ing this, he would
                       ⎭ be suffering.

or si hoc   fecisset, pateretur, If he had been doing this, he would have been suffering.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἔπαθεν ἄν,   ⎫ If he had done this,
si hoc fecisset, passus esset,   ⎬ he would have
                      ⎭ suffered.

III. εἰ τοῦτο ποιοῖ, πάσχοι ἄν, ⎫ If he were to do
    si hoc   faciat, patiatur,   ⎬ this, he would
or si hoc   faceret, pateretur, ⎭ suffer.

IV. ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇ, πείσεται, ⎫ If he do (shall do)
    si hoc faciat (or faciet) pa- ⎬ this, he will
              tietur, ⎭ suffer.

Note 1. These forms of Protasis and Apodosis may be combined in many different ways: *e.g.*

εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖ (Prot. I.), πάσχοι ἄν ⎫ If he (really) does
  (Apod. III.),   ⎬   this, he would
  si hoc facit,   pateretur, ⎭   suffer.

2. And varied, *e.g.* ποιῶν=εἰ ποιεῖ, εἰ ἐποίει, εἰ ποιοῖ, or ἐὰν ποιῇ : while ποιήσας=εἰ ἐποίησεν, εἰ ποιῆσαι, &c.

On οὐ and μή.

Οὐ the *objective* negative, denies a *fact*: hence it is used in causal sentences ; and to express negative ideas, such as ἡ οὐκ ἀποτείχισις, The non-circumvallation ; οὐ φημί, I deny.

Μή, the *subjective* negative, denies a *supposition*: hence it is used to forbid (with pres. imperat. or aor· subj.); in wishes ; after conditional and final conjunctions and indefinite relatives ; and with the infinitive.

Thus (1) οὐ δρῶν, Because he does it not ; μὴ δρῶν, If he do it not.

(2) In questions, οὐ expects answer *Yes*, μή expects answer *No*.

Μή follows (*we* should say redundantly) verbs which involve a negative idea, as of acquitting, denying, preventing, doubting, and the like.

Μὴ οὐ is the formula of negation in a dependent sentence if the main idea is negative.

Thus κωλύω σε μὴ ἰέναι, I prevent your going : οὐ κωλύω σε μὴ οὐκ ἰέναι, I do not prevent your going.

Οὐ μή are used together, with the second person of the fut. ind., as a strong prohibition ; with the other persons of the fut. ind. or with the aor. subj. as a strong (future) negation.

VOCABULARY.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Ally, σύμμᾰχος.
Ambition, φῐλοτῑμία.
Anger, ὀργή.
Apollo, Λοξίας.
Argive, Ἀργεῖος.
Arms, ὅπλα, pl.
Army, στρᾰτία.
Art, τέχνη.
Artist, artisan, τεχνίτης.
Athens, Ἀθῆναι, pl.
Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος.
Atlas, Ἄτλας (Ἀτλαντ).
Axe, πέλεκυς (πελεκε), m.
Baggage, παρασκευή.
Bar, κλεῖθρον.
Battle, μάχη.
Beast, θήρ (θηρ), m.
Beast of burden, ὑποζύγιον.
Beginning, ἀρχή.
Bird, ὄρνις (ὀρνῑθ).
Blood, αἷμα (αἱμᾰτ).
Book, βιβλίον.
Borders, μεθόρια, pl.
Brazier, χαλκεύς (χαλκε).
Breastplate, θώραξ (θωρᾱκ), m.
Brother, ἀδελφός.
Cable, κάλως.
Calamity, πάθος (πᾰθε).
Camp, στρᾰτόπεδον.
Campaign, στρᾰτεία.
Captive, αἰχμάλωτός, m.
Cause, αἰτία.
Cavalry, ἱππεύς (ἱππε), pl.
Chain, δεσμός,   (pl. -οι and -α)
Character, ἦθος (ἠθε).
Charge (of soldiers), ὁρμή.
Child, παῖς (παιδ), τέκνον.
Citizen, πολίτης.

City, πόλις (πολε), f.
Cloud, νέφος (νεφε).
Cluster of grapes, βότρυς (βοτρυ), m.
Contest, ἀγών (ἀγων), m.
Corn, σῖτος (pl. -οι and -α).
Corpse, νεκρός.
Country, χώρα.
Courage, ἀρετή.
Cry, φωνή.
Custom, ἔθος (ἐθε).
Cup, κρᾱτήρ (κρᾱτηρ), m., δέπας (δεπα).
Darkness, κνέφος (κνεφε).
Dawn, ἠώς (ἠο) ; ἔως. f.
Day, ἡμέρα.
Death, θάνᾰτος.
Delight, τέρψις (τερψε), f.
Departure, ἔξοδος, f.
Destruction, ὄλεθρος.
Device, σῆμα (σημᾰτ).
Disease, νόσος, f.
Disgrace, ὄνειδος (ὀνειδε).
Dog, κύων (κῠν).
Dolphin, δελφίν (δελφῖν).
Dragon, δράκων (δρᾰκοντ), m.
Drunkenness, μέθη.
Dyer, βᾰφεύς (βαφε).
Earth, γῆ.
Enemy, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.
Evil, κᾰκόν.
Eye, ὀφθαλμός.
Faith, πίστις (πιστε) f.
Faithlessness, ἀπιστία.
Fear, φόβος.
Ferryman, πορθμεύς (πορθμε).
Fish, ἰχθύς (ἰχθυ), m.
Floor, ἔδᾰφος (ἐδᾰφε).
Flower, ἄνθος (ἀνθε).

NOTE.—The Stems of Nouns of the Third Declension are given in brackets after the Nominative.   Subst. of 2d Decl. are masc. unless marked fem.

Foot, πούς (ποδ), m.
Foot-soldier, πέζος.
Force, βία.
Founding, κτίσις (κτισε), f.
Friend, φίλος.
Friendship, φιλία.
Gain, κέρδος (κερδε).
Garment, ἱμάτιον.
General, στρατηγός.
Giant, γίγας (γίγαντ).
Girl, παῖς (παιδ).
Giver, δοτήρ (δοτηρ).
Goblet, ἔκπωμα (ἐκπωμᾱτ).
God, θεός.
Goddess, θεά.
Government, πολιτεία.
Grove, ἄλσος (ἀλσε).
Hand, χείρ (χειρ) f. dat. pl. χερσί.
Hare, λαγώς.
Hatred, ἐχθρά.
Head, κεφάλή.
Heart, καρδία.
Heat, θάλπος (θαλπε).
Heaven, οὐρανός.
Herald, κήρυξ (κηρῦκ).
Herd, ἀγελή.
Hero, ἥρως (ἥρω).
Honour, τιμή.
Hoplite, ὁπλίτης.
Horseman, ἱππεύς (ἱππε).
House, οἶκος.
Hunter, θηρευτής.
Hurricane, λαῖλαψ (λαιλαπ), f.
Ignorance, ἄγνοια.
Image, εἰκών (εἰκον or εἰκο), f.
Injustice, ἀδικία.
Insult, ὕβρις (ὑβρε), f.
Iron, σίδηρος.
Island, νῆσος, f.
Islander, νησιώτης.
Joy, χαρά.
Judge, κρίτής.
Juno, Ἥρα.
Justice, δικαιοσύνη.
King, βασιλεύς (βασιλε).
Labour, πόνος.
Ladder, κλῖμαξ (κλῖμᾰκ), f.

Lake, λίμνη.
Land, γῆ.
Laurel, δάφνη.
Law, νόμος.
Lawgiver, νομοθέτης.
Letter, ἐπιστολή.
Life, βίος.
Lion, λέων (λεοντ).
Love, ἀγάπη.
Lynx, λύγξ (λυγκ).
Maiden, πάρθενος, f.
Man, ἄνθρωπος.
Mark, σκοπός.
Master, δεσπότης.
Mercy, ἐλεημοσύνη.
Messenger, ἄγγελος.
Minos, Μίνως.
Money, ἀργύριον.
Mountain, ὄρος (ὀρε).
Nation, ἔθνος (ἐθνε).
Neck, αὐχήν (αὐχεν), m.
Net, δίκτυον.
Night, νύξ (νυκτ), f. εὐφρόνη.
Obstinacy, αὐθάδία.
Obtaining, κτῆσις (κτησε), f.
Old age, γῆρας (γηρα).
Old man, πρέσβυς (πρεσβε).
Orator, ῥήτωρ (ῥητορ).
Pain, ἄλγος (ἀλγε).
Parent, γονεύς (γονε).
Parsimony, φειδώ (φειδο).
Passage, πόρος.
Path, ὁδός, f.
Pay, μισθός.
Peace, εἰρήνη.
Peltast, πελτάστης.
Penalty, δίκη.
People, λεώς.
People (persons) = men.
Persian, Πέρσης.
Persuasion, πειθώ (πειθο).
Pillar, κίων (κίον), m.
Pitch, πίττη.
Place, τόπος.
Pleasure, ἡδονή.
Poet, ποιητής.
Poor man, πένης (πενητ).

5

Possession, κτῆμα (κτηματ).
Power, δύναμις (δυναμε), f.
Present, δῶρον.
Pride, ὕβρις (ὑβρε), f.
Priest, ἱερεύς (ἱερε).
Prison, δεσμωτήριον.
Prophet, μαντίς (μαντε).
Prosperity, εὐτυχία.
Prow, πρώρα.
Quarrel, ἔρις (ἐριδ), f.
Queen, βασίλεια.
Race, γένος (γενε).
Ram, κρίος.
Report, φήμη.
Reputation, δόξα.
Reward, γέρας (γερα).
Reverence, αἰδώς (αἰδο).
Road, ὁδός, f.
Rock, πέτρα.
Rose, ῥόδον.
Sacrifice, θυσία.
Sailor, ναύτης.
Savage, βάρβαρος.
Science, ἐπιστήμη.
Scythian, Σκύθης.
Sea, θάλασσα.
Seal, σφρᾱγίς (σφρᾱγιδ), f.
Servant, ὑπηρέτης.
Service, δούλεια.
Shadow, σκία.
Shame, αἰσχύνη.
Shape, εἶδος (εἰδε).
Ship, ναῦς, f. (irreg.: see p. 9).
Ship-of-war, τριήρης (τριηρε), f.
Shoulder, ὦμος.
Sin, ἁμαρτία.
Size, μέγεθος (μεγεθε).
Slave, δοῦλος.
Soldier, στρατιώτης.
Son, υἱός.
Sophist, σοφίστης.
Soul, ψυχή.
Stake, σταυρος.
Star, ἄστρον.
Statue, ἀνδρίας (ἀνδριαντ).
Steward, ταμίας.
Story, λόγος.

Strength, βία, ἰσχύς (ἰσχυ), f.
Street, ἀγυιά.
Strife, ἔρις (ἐριδ), f.
Summer, θέρος (θερε).
Sun, ἥλιος.
Sweat, ἱδρώς (ἱδρωτ), m.
Sword, ξίφος (ξιφε).
Table, τράπεζα.
Tablet, πίναξ (πινακ), m.
Tale, μῦθος.
Tear, δάκρυον.
Temple, νεώς.
Tent, σκηνή.
Teos, Τέως, f.
Threshing-floor, ἅλως, f.
Throne, θρόνος.
Thunderbolt, βροντή
Time, χρόνος.
Tomb, τάφος.
Tongue, γλῶσσα.
Town, ἄστυ (ἀστε).
Track, ἴχνος (ἰχνε).
Trophy, τροπαῖον.
Trumpet, σάλπιγξ (σαλπιγγ), f.
Truth, ἀλήθεια.
Upper room, ἀνωγέων.
Vein, φλέψ (φλεβ), f.
Vice, κακία.
Victory, νίκη.
Virtue, ἀρετή.
Voice, φωνή.
Wages, ἐπιτίμια, pl.
Wall, τεῖχος (τειχε).
War, πόλεμος.
Watchman, φύλαξ (φυλακ).
Wave, κῦμα (κυματ).
Whale, κῆτος (κητε).
Wine, οἶνος.
Wisdom, σοφία.
Witness, μάρτυς (μαρτυρ).
Wolf, λύκος.
Woman, γύνη (γυναικ).
Word, λόγος.
Work, ἔργον.
Xenophon, Ξενοφῶν (Ξενοφωντ)
Year, ἔτος (ἐτε).
Young man, youth, νεανίας.

ADJECTIVES.

Able, δυνᾰτός.
Aged, γεραιός (irreg. comp.)
Ageless, ἀγήρως.
Alone, μόνος.
Ancient, πᾰλαιος (irreg. comp.)
Bad, κᾰκός.
Base, αἰσχρός.
Beautiful, κᾰλός.
Bitter, πῐκρός.
Black, μέλας (μελᾰν).
Blessed, μακάριος.
Brave, ἀνδρεῖος.
Broad, εὐρύς (3 term.)
Compassionate, οἰκτιρμών.
Costly, τιμηείς.
Crowded, ἄθροος.
Difficult, χᾰλεπός.
Empty, κενός (comp. κενοτ-).
Faithful, πίστος.
Famous, κλεινός.
Fatal, θᾰνᾰσῐμος.
Fortunate, εὐτῠχής.
Full, πλήρης.
Glorious, ἔνδοξος, m.f., -ον, n.
Golden, χρῠσεος.
Good, ἀγᾰθός.
Graceful, χαριείς.
Gracious, ἵλεως.
Great, μέγας.
Happy, εὐδαίμων.
Haughty, ὑπέρφρων.
Holy, ἄγιος, ὅσιος.
Honourable, τίμιος.
Hostile, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.
Immortal, ἀθᾰνᾰτος, m.f., -ον, n.
Just, δῐκαιος.
Kind, εὐμενής.
Left, ἀριστερός.

Lofty, ὑψηλός.
Long, μᾱκρός.
Middle, μέσος (comp. -αιτ-).
Mindful, μνήμων.
Mountain, of the, ὀρεστερός.
Much, πολύς (plur. many).
Needy, ἐνδεής.
Old, see aged, ancient.
Persuasive, πῐθᾰνός.
Prosperous, εὐτῠχής.
Rich, πλούσιος.
Right, δέξιος.
Rugged, τρᾱχύς (3 term.)
Shady, σκιόεις.
Sharp, ὀξύς (3 term.)
Shining, λαμπρός.
Short, βρᾰχύς (3 term.)
Simple, ἁπλόος (contr.)
Snowy, νῐφόεις.
Stony, πετρωδής.
Strong, βίαιος, ἰσχῠρός.
Sweet, ἡδύς (3 term.)
Top, ἀκρός.
Unfaithful, ἄπιστος.
Unfortunate, δυστῠχής.
Unhappy, δυσδαίμων.
Unjust, ἄδῐκος.
Useful, χρήσῐμος.
Vain, μᾰταιος.
Weak, ἀσθενής.
Well-born, εὐγενής.
Wicked, πονηρός.
Wild, ἄγριος.
Wise, σόφος.
Wonderful, θαυμαστός.
Woody, ὑλήεις.
Wretched, τᾰλας.

VERBS.

Accomplish, ἀνῠτ-
Acquire, κτα- depon. (see p. 22).
Admire, θαυμαζ-
Advance, στειχ-

Announce, ἀγγελλ-
Appear, φαιν- pass.
Appoint, I, καθίστημι.
Arm, ὁπλιζ-

Note.—In Verbs the Pres. Stem is given, and (where necessary) the Strong Stem in brackets : of Verbs in -μι the 1st Pers. Pres.

Assemble, συν-άγειρ-
Assent, κατα-νευ-
Assist, ὠφελε-
Astonish, κατα-πλησσ- (πλάγ-).
Attempt, ἐπι-χειρε-
Attend, προσ-εχ-(irrg.)(with dat.)
Bear, φερ- (irreg.).
Become, γιγν- depon. (irreg.).
Beg, λῑπᾰρε-
Beget, τικτ- (irreg.).
Beseech, ἱκετευ-
Blame, ψεγ-
Break, I, ῥήγνῡμι
Build, οἰκοδομε-
Burn, και- (irreg.).
Bury, θαπτ-
Can, δύναμαι- (Pass. Dep.).
Carry, κομιζ-
Cast, βαλλ- (irreg.).
Cast on, ἐπι-βαλλ-
Cause to revolt, I, ἀφ-ἱστημι-
Cease, ληγ- (see stop).
Check, εἰργ-
Choose, αἱρε- (mid.) irreg-.
Collect, συλ-λεγ-
Colonize, οἰκιζ-
Command, ἐπι-στελλ-(with dat.)
Come, ἐρχ- (irreg.).
Congratulate, μᾰκᾰριζ-
Conquer, νικα-
Content with, στεργ-
Corrupt, δια-φθειρ-
Cover, κᾰλυπτ-
Crown, στεφανο-, στεφ.
Cross, δια-βαιν-
Cultivate, ἀσκε-
Cut, τεμν-, κοπτ-
Cut off, ἀπο-τεμν-
Dance, χορευ-
Defeat, ἡττα-
Deem worthy, ἀξιο-
Deprive, στερε-
Desire, ἐπιθυμε- (with gen.).
Die, θνησκ- (irreg.).
Dig, ὀρυσσ- σκαπτ-
Disappear, cause to, ἀφανιζ-
Disperse, δια-σπειρ-
Distribute, νεμ-
Disturb, τάρασσ-
Do, πρασσ- (πραγ), ποιε-

Draw up, τασσ-.
Drip, στᾰλαξ- (σταλαγ-)
Drive, ἐλαυν- (irreg.).
Eat, ἐσθι- (irreg.).
Educate, παιδευ-
Enslave, δουλο-, ἀνδρᾰποδιζ-
Entertain, ξενιζ-
Entrust, ἐπι-τρεπ-
Envy, ζηλο-
Erect, I, ἵστημι.
Err, σφαλλ- pass
Err from, ἁμαρταν- (irreg.).
Exult, ἀγαλλια-
Fail, ἐπι-λειπ-
Fall, πιπτ- (irreg.).
Fashion, σχηματιζ-
Fatten, πιαιν-
Fear, δειδ- φοβε- (pass.).
Feed, ποιμαιν-
Find, εὑρισκ- (irreg.).
Fine, ζημιο-
Fill, πληρο-
Finish, τελε-
Flee, φευγ- (2d perf. πέ-φευγα, I
    have fled).
Foolish, be, ἀφρονε-
Fortify, τειχιζ-
Full, be, γεμ-
Gild, χρυσο-
Give, I, δίδωμι.
Give back, ἀπο-δίδωμι.
Go, βαιν- (irreg.).
Go, cause to, πορευ-, pass. march.
Grieve, (trans.) λυπε-
Guard, φυλασσ-, φρουρε-
Happen, τυγχαν- (irreg.).
Hasten, σπευδ-
Hate, μισε- στυγε-
Have, ἐχ (irreg.).
Hear, ἀκου- (uses 2d perf.)
Help, βοηθε- (with dat.).
Hide, κρυπτ-
Hit, τυγχαν- (irreg.).
Hold, ἐχ- (irreg.).
Honour, τῑμα-
Hope, ἐλπιζ-
Hurl, I, ἀφ-ίημι.
Increase, αὐξαν- (αὐξε-)
Insult, ὑβριζ-
Judge, κρῑν-

Kill, κτειν- ἀπο-κτειν- (use 2d perf.)
Kindle, ζωπῦρε-
Know, I, γιγνώσκω (irreg.), ἐπί-σταμαι (know how).
Labour, πονε- καμν- (irreg.).
Laugh, γελα-
Learn, μανθαν- (irreg.).
Leave, λειπ- ἀπο-λειπ-
Live, ζα-
Love, φιλε- ἀγάπα-
Make, see Place.
Melt, τηκ-
Mould, τῦπο-
Mourn, στεναζ-
Nourish, τρεφ-
Obtain, τυγχαν- (irreg.).
Offend, σκανδαλιζ-
Obey, πειθ- (pass. with dat.).
Open, ἀν-οιγ-
Order, κελευ-
Pay, receive, μισθοφορε
Pay back, I, ἀπο-δίδωμι, mid. sell.
Perceive, αἰσθαν- (irreg.).
Permit, ἐα-
Persuade, πειθ-
Place, I, τίθημι, make (of laws).
Play the harp, ψαλλ-
Point out, I, δείκνυμι.
Prepare, ἑτοιμαζ-
Proclaim, κηρυσσ-
Propose, I, προ-τίθημι
Pursue, διωκ-
Raise, αἰρ-
Read, I, ἀνα- γιγνώσκω (irreg.).
Receive, λαμβαν- (irreg.).
Refrain from, ἀπ-εχ- mid.
Remain, μεν-
Repair, ἐπι-σκευαζ-
Reproach, ὀνειδιζ-
Rouse, ἐγειρ- (irreg.)
Rub, τρῖβ-
Rule, ἀρχ- (with gen.).
Run, τρεχ- (irreg.).
Sack, περθ-, πορθε-
Sacrifice, σφαζ-
Sail, πλε-
Save, σωζ-
Say, λεγ- φραζ-
Scourge, δερ-

Seal, σφρᾱγιζ-
See, ὁρα- (irreg.).
Seek, ζητε-
Send, πεμπ- (use 2d. perf.).
Send away, ἀπο-στελλ-, ἀφ-ίημι
Serve, δουλευ- ὑπ-ηρετε-
Serve (as soldier), στρατευ-
Set fire to, I, ὑπο-πίμπρημι.
Share, μετ-εχ- (with gen.).
Show, φαιν- pass. appear.
Shut up, συγ-κλει-
Slay, φονευ-
Smell, ὀζ-
Snow, νιφ-
Sow, σπειρ-
Speak, φραζ- mid. think.
Speak falsely, ψευδηγορε-
Spend, ἀν-ἁλισκ- (irreg.).
Stop, παυ- (in pass. and mid. cease)
Stretch forth, κατα-τειν-
Strike, τυπτ-
Suffer, πασχ- (irreg.).
Suggest, I, ὑπο-τίθημι.
Support, ἐρειδ-
Surrender, I, παρα-τίθημι.
Surround, κῦκλο-
Suspect, ὑπ-οπτευ-
Take, αἱρε- (irreg.).
Take away, ἀφ-αιρε-
Taken, I am, ἁλίσκομαι, (irreg.).
Tell, φραζ-
Test, δοκῑμαζ-
Think, νομιζ-
Throw, ῥιπτ-
Touch, ψαυ- (with gen.).
Turn, τρεπ-
Turn back, μετα-στρεφ-
Veil, κᾰλυπτ-
Wander, φοιτα-
War, πολεμε-
Warn, νουθετε-
Wear out, τειρ-
Weave, ὑφαιν-
Wish, I, βούλομαι, (irreg.).
Wonder at, θαυμαζ-
Wound, οὐταζ-
Write, γρᾰφ-
Wrong, do, ἀδικε-
Yoke, I, ζεύγνυμι.

EXERCISES.

For these Exercises refer to Table of Prepositions on p. 49 : also to p. 3.

Obs. By is sign of Dat., or is ὑπὸ with Gen. after Pass. Verb. The Greek Negative Particle (οὐ or μὴ) precedes the Verb instead of following it : thus "is not" becomes οὐκ ἐστι. Οὐ is before soft vowel οὐκ, before aspirate vowel οὐχ ; "and"= καί ; "but" = ἀλλά ; (he, she, it) "is"= ἐστί(ν) ; "are"= dual ἐστόν, plur. εἰσι(ν).

On the 1st Declension.

Through hatred of stewards. From Apollo's friendship. Through poets' tongues. For Apollo. By two hunters. A poet's art. O judges. Through love of science. In hatred of vices. For a judge's steward. By two friendships. By artists' sciences. For two stewards. O judge. With a poet's steward. Hatred of judges. Towards a poet. From two hunters. With arts and sciences. In vices of youths.

(Read Syntax "Of the Article," and notice that Neut. Plur. takes Sing. Verb).

The two sailors are youths. The sailors are in the prow. The judges are servants of Apollo. The servants of the judge are artists. The vices of servants are bad. (They)-are servants. The love of Apollo for (of) his servants is faithful. Poets are servants of Apollo. A sailor's love of the sea is wonderful. (They)-are servants of the judges. The two young men are servants of the judges and of Apollo. The young men are with the servants. The judges' stewards are with the two servants.

(He)-is in the sea. The vices of the sailors are base. The two young men are horsemen. (They)-are servants of the two young men. (He)-is with the young man, and the judges are with the hunters and artists. Through love of art. Towards the sea. (He)-is among (in) the hoplites. The hoplites are youths. By the friendship of the soldier. Through the charges of the soldiers. With huntsmen and soldiers. (They)-are judges of soldiers and poets. The hatred of the science of the two artists is bitter.

On the 1st and 2nd Declensions.

The Scythian judges are young men. The Persian messenger is brother to the artizan. The wicked tongue of the unjust steward. With the wicked masters of the Scythian slaves. The friendships of the Scythian slaves.

The good master is just to the faithful steward. The tongue of a faithful messenger is blessed. Good masters are just to faithful servants. In a long road. An unjust judge is the destruction of good men. By the vices of masters slaves are unfaithful. The good brother of the Persian poet is the child of an artizan.

A long war is the destruction of the citizens. Wise citizens are friends of honourable peace. An unjust war is bad. The Scythian slave is the messenger of the Persian judge. Truth is a virtue. The Persian youths are friends of justice and the ancient virtues. Peace is the beautiful mother of virtues. The base vices of an unjust tongue are fatal. The beautiful

queen of the Scythians. Famous is the truth of the word of the just Apollo. Anger is a fatal vice.

Empty shadows. Goddesses are immortal. For the holy goddess Juno. Blessed is the justice of a goddess. The reputation of the Persian messengers is glorious. Justice is the shining virtue of a good judge. By a bad reputation. The disease of the queen is fatal. The Scythian slave is unfaithful to his good master. O good master. O unjust brother. O faithful steward. The citizen's wonderful reputation is vain. A wise judge is not unjust. Wicked wars are the destruction of the government.

The laws of the lawgiver Minos are ageless. From the temple in Teos. The temple is full of the Scythian people. The Scythian is in the upper room. The cables are in the threshing-floor. The upper-rooms are the place of cables. The corn (plur.) in the threshing-floor is good for the hares. The heavens are gracious to the threshing-floors of the land.

On the 3 Declensions.

Form the Dative Plural of ποιμήν (ποιμεν), λέων (λεοντ), τυφθείς (τυφθεντ), παῖς (παιδ), ἔρις (ἐριδ), ἄναξ (ἀνακτ), γρύψ (γρυπ), γόνυ (γονατ), σῶμα (σωματ), δελφῖν (δελφιν), αἰών (αιων), ἀηδών (ἀηδον).

The beautiful statue of Apollo. The master of the black dog. Dogs are faithful to their masters. The two statues of the gods. Wars are the children of strife. The unjust cause of the great quarrel of the poets. For the two children. The happy

mothers of the good children. Scythian children are wild. Unjust quarrels are wretched. The fathers of the two happy children. O fatal strife. O base child.

The mountain (adj.) path is lofty. The mountain lion is wild. The right hand is strong. The contest of the child and the dog is long. The beautiful maiden is not happy. The strength of mountain lions is great. The rocks are ageless. The happy maiden is child of the beautiful queen.

The statues of the poets are beautiful. Good children are faithful to their fathers and mothers. (Here) are presents for good children. The statue of the dog is beautiful. The brothers of the mother are beautiful. They-are mindful of their mother and useful to their father. O happy father. O beautiful mother. The wolf is among the dogs. The father's dogs are black. Among the simple daughters. The two mothers of the two useful daughters are happy. The causes of the two quarrels are base. Fathers are gracious to their sons and daughters. He-is the father of the unhappy man.

On the Contract Nouns.

There-is not a king of the Athenians. The great city of the Athenians. O happy city. O fortunate king. O base old age. The poet's old age is honourable There-is no (not) peace to the unhappy king of the haughty Persians. The base parsimony of the Persian king is a great cause of strife. In old age men are weak.

The kings of great cities are honourable.   The ships-of-war of the Athenians are costly.   O good king. Parsimony is a vice of old age.   The great king is an enemy to the Athenians.   A friend to the kings. The dyer's parsimony is great.   O great city.   The happy city of the honourable king.   The evils of old age.   They-are citizens of a great city.   The force of the power of the man.   The whole city.

The possessions of slaves.   The pleasures and customs of the people.   The founding of temples and sacrifices, and other services of the gods and prophets and heroes.   There-are famous braziers in the city. Great is the power of a poet.   By the courage of citizens cities are prosperous.   The useful power of the dyer.   The Persian cavalry.   By no (not) other penalty.   The obtaining of wages is the reward of the artizan.   Ambition is a disgrace.

The threshing-floors of the king are full.   O base possession.   The characters of the judges are good. He is haughty to the king's son.   The disgrace of the Argives.   He-is in great disgrace.   In the founding of temples for gods and heroes is the peace of the city.   Many heroes are in the ships-of-war of the Athenians.   By the king's parsimony the city is needy. Through good customs men are good.   The arts of the dyer are useful possessions.   O brazier.   The children of the dyer are a disgrace to their father and mother.   The ambition of old age is weak.   He-is a hero's son.

It-is useful for horsemen. The horsemen are friends to the dyers. O base parsimony. The possession of war-ships is costly for a city. He-is in a war-ship. The vice of parsimony is great in old age. The horsemen are brave. The customs of the cities are good. O weak old age. The character of the king is brave. O aged horseman. The Scythian men in the city are not kind to the king. Braziers with dyers are useful artizans. It-is not among the customs of the city of the Persian king. O skilful ferryman. Towards the city.

Honours are the rewards of old men. The youths are among old men. Swords of citizens are useful. Virtues of kings are the joys of the nation. Famous orators are useful to their nations. By the persuasion of the priest the old men are holy. The pains of old men are many. By the words of orators and by the swords of heroes cities are famous. There-are rewards for just orators and famous men. To wicked parsimony. O great pleasure. The corpses are under the walls of the city.

The priest is a good old man. Great is the pleasure of a reward. The nation of the Athenians is great. The sword is sharp. The pleasure of virtue is a great reward. Good kings are gracious to holy priests. The contests of the Persian nation are sharp. The virtue of her children is a good mother's joy. Persuasion is the honourable art of a good orator. The holy nation is happy. The old

age of a kind priest is honourable. O famous orator.
O needy old man. O great nation. O holy priest.

In an ancient track. The contest is bitter. The
garments are costly. The watchmen of the town are
faithful. The golden goblet is full of wine. O
sweet dawn. On tip-toe (top feet, dat.). The
golden cups are the great king's. The city is full of
faithful watchmen. The golden pillars of the temples
are costly. The reward of the famous orator is great.
O sweet heart's delight.

On the Comparison of Adjectives.

Form the Comp. and Sup. degrees of—

τάλας, ὀξύς, τιμήεις, ἄθροος, ἰσχῦρος, δυσδαίμων,
βραχύς, χρήσῐμος, πλήρης, τλήμων (wretched),
μόνος, ἐχθρός, χαρίεις, αἰπύς (lofty), παλαιός (-αιος
drops -ο), χαλεπός, νιφόεις, οἰκτίρμων, πιθᾰνός,
γλυκύς (sweet), μνήμων, δυστυχής. (Compare also
the Adjectives in the Vocabulary.)

A most wretched man. There-is not a more
graceful and more unfortunate woman. The house
is very crowded. The road is more difficult and more
rugged. No one is more persuasive. Peace is very
sweet. He-is most compassionate. The most-ancient-
things are most honourable. He-is the strongest of
men. A very crowded upper-room. The law is very
ancient. Poor men are most wretched.

*Virtue is more useful than vice. The king is

* Note.—"Than" is generally Genit. after Comparatives;
but when this might make the sentence obscure, then ἤ (like Lat.
quam) with same case after as before it.

more wretched than his brother. A hero is more useful than a king. The city is more full of men than of women. He-is very strong. The man is most unfortunate. The strife is very short. The man is very strong. The garment is more snowy than the priest's. The brother of the king is a most honourable man. Judges are more hostile to vice than other men. The Scythians are more unfortunate than the Argives. The Priest is holier than the judge. Heroes are more famous than priests. Orators are more useful than swords. Pleasure is sweeter than pain. The cup is more full than the goblet. Men are weaker than gods. They-are very many. The women are many. The works are great, the reward is not great. More youths are in prison.

On the Pronouns (see pp. 16-19.)

He is more happy than I. *They* are very mindful of us. That road is shady and broad. The others are more kind to one another than to you. Who is this man, who is unfaithful to himself? These women are graceful. This is a great disgrace. The mothers of these women are unhappy. These mountains are rugged. He is an enemy to these children and their father. He is a friend of this city. These customs are useful. These cities are ancient. These men are haughty. That wall is great. This woman is my *daughter and their mother. There-are many islanders in this ship. Those Argive citizens

* NOTE.—My father is ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, or ὁ πατήρ μου.

are not better than other men. The men themselves
are great heroes. These are thy daughters. Who are
among his friends? These are not your dogs. These
are temples of the gods who are gracious to the
Athenians. Their children are with your daughters.
Her ambition is very great. This is a most beautiful
day.

On the Verb.

On Augment and Reduplication (p. 23-4).

Augment and Reduplicate τυπτ-, δερ-, ἄγειρ-,
ἐλπιζ-, οἰκιζ-, ὠφελε-, οὐταζ-, σκαπτ-, ὀρυσσ-, αἰρε-,
ὑφαιν-, αὐξαν-, εὑρισκ-, ἐπι-βαλλ-, ἄφρονε-, προσ-
φερ-, οἰκοδομε-, περι-βαλλ-, εἰρηνευ-, προ-καλυπτ-.
(Also stems in Vocabulary).

On pages 31-35.

Write out the Paradigm and the Person endings
of the Active Voice of βλάπτ-ω, πλέκ-ω, πείθ-ω,
ἀγγέλλ-ω, τί-ω.

Active Voice.

I strike the child. I have written a letter. May-
I-write! I will bury my father. It is good to have
covered the corpses. I cut (aor.) the flowers. I hid
my son. I had written a long letter. They had
written many letters. They (aor.) will write to
(πρὸς) thee. We will leave the king. He left
(2d aor.) the steward with the baggage. They
were leaving their mother. Strike (1st aor.) the
giant. They should leave (2d aor.) the beasts-of-
burden. They entrusted (1st aor.) the bars to the

foot soldiers. He cut (2d aor.) his foot. I intended-to-write to you. Send (1st aor.) the breast-plate.

I was guarding my parents. The summer ceased. The days are ceasing. They will cease from (gen.) labour. Ye will not say this. A son will guard his father. They have disturbed the borders. Let the campaign cease. They have fled. Let the girls advance. The peltasts will guard the passages. The blood will drip. Ye two sacrificed (1st aor.) the beasts. The two years cease on this day.

Persuade thou this savage. It is not difficult to accomplish these works. I have offended those captives. Persuade (1st aor.) the boy to seal (1st aor.) the letter for me. They had entertained Xenophon's captives. Congratulate ye (1st aor.) the king. They are fortifying the country. He will fortify the walls. They were colonizing the cities. He persuades the prophet. The two prophets are persuading the kings. The women reproached (1st aor.) the men. They have persuaded him to fashion (1st aor.) the shapes. He hoped to have astonished the prophet. He has fortified the tents. Tell (1st aor.) me the tale. They spoke (1st aor.) to the king. He will repair the ships. Wonder ye at (1st aor.) the sophist. Let them fortify the stony land.

They two remain in the city. He remains in Athens. We will remain with our brothers. Thou did'st remain among the women. He will remain with us. We will assemble the herds for you.

They announce a battle. They were announcing a victory. We announced the victory of the great king. Ye have announced the battle with (of) the Persians. Ye have corrupted the reverence for (of) the gods. Thou causest evils to disappear. (I wish-) they would remain three days. The two heralds will rouse the cry. Ye two announced the destruction of the city. The two horsemen have announced the departure of the cavalry. Thou had'st announced the death of the king. Let us announce (aor.) the victory.

He is able to beseech (aor.) his father. Ye have not suspected me. They have stopped the drunkenness. The Athenians served many years. They have ordered him to serve (aor.) in the campaign. Command the boy to assent to all reports. They have served a long (much) time. He ordered me many-things. Command ye him to shut up the whales in the lake. Do not order him to touch the pitch.

They admired the house. They turned-back (1st aor.) the enemy. The birds fled (2d aor.). Let us be fleeing. Ye have proclaimed the king. We have pursued the lions. He ceased speaking. Do not leave (2d aor.) me. They have proclaimed peace. The kings remained with the army. They have sent a messenger. Send a man to the king. We had sent many witnesses of the calamity. He will nourish an army. He sent the hoplites into the woody

island. Let him remain. He will collect what the king commanded him. The sailors will leave nothing. We persuaded him to send messengers. He wrote the laws in a book. They wrote to me about this Xenophon. Corn had failed (2d plup.). They wounded and insulted others through pride. He slew many dragons.

The birds carried these clusters into the lofty clouds. They pursued and killed a hundred hoplites. The ten thinking (1st aor.) themselves not strong fled. Remain, said he. He has drawn up the hoplites. They had fled into the city. They kept throwing garlands into the sea. He has thrown his arms into the city. The ships smell of pitch. More than 290 Athenians fled from 119 well-born islanders.

On pages **36, 37.**

Write out the Paradigm and the person-endings of the Passive and Middle Voices of βλάπτω, πλέκω, πείθω, ἀγγέλλω, τίω.

Passive Voice.

The messenger is being sent. The table has been prepared. Let these things be spoken (perf.). These things were announced (1st aor.). The Athenians have been insulted. It was commanded me. The city had been fortified. The tale had been spoken. They were left (1st aor.). The judge has been ordered to remain. They were sent. It has been prepared [by] them (dat.). They were carried into the house. They are ordered to remain. He was

persuaded (1st aor.) to flee. Let him be sent. Other such things having-been said (gen.), the king fled. Another army was being sent.

Persuaded by the king he prepared this. They have been persuaded to flee. The citizens will **not** be insulted. The ships were dispersed (2d aor.). An army has been sent. Obey the king. Let a man be left. They have been turned back. It is wretched to have been insulted. The place shall be fortified. The soldiers have been slain. The Scythians had been left. Having been disturbed, they fled. The soldiers were drawn up. This man is said to have drawn up the army. Messengers were sent. The enemy shall be pursued (1st fut.). Let them be sent to Athens. Having been pursued, he fled. The cavalry were sent away (2d aor.).

The men having been collected, he said these words. They had been armed. Let the men appear (see " show ") (2d aor.). The hoplites were dispersed (2d aor.). Let them be ordered to stop the work. We have been carried to this place. Those (the) drawn up on the right hand were dispersed (2d aor.). Let it be written (perf.). It is said to have been announced to the army. Do not be persuaded [by] wicked men (dat.). As-many-as had hidden anything base had not done what (things) they were ordered. Let the hoplites be sent to Athens. The generals of the Athenians having been sent, enslaved the citizens. Let not the king be disturbed. Having

turned back (pass.) they were saved. The soldiers have been armed, He has appeared with many and drawn-up cavalry.

On page 38.

Write out the Pres. and Imp., Act., Pass., and Mid. in all Moods, of γελάω, λυπέω, πληρόω.

On Contract Verbs.

Honour the king. He was loved by the king. May he honour the brave. The horsemen have been defeated. Let him fine the rich. Let them not grieve their parents. They had done something violent. They have done-wrong. He is said to have done-wrong. He is doing-wrong. They were doing-wrong. They are said to be doing-wrong. They were assisting these men. The two witnesses were laughing. The soldiers did-wrong. The hoplites were being warned. The soldiers were said to have been conquered. The Athenians conquered and pursued the fleeing enemy. Thou art gilding the statue. The cables of the ships were being gilded.

On pages 39, 40.

Form the tenses of στα-, θε-, έ-, δο-, ζευγνυ-.

On Verbs in μι.

They surrendered themselves. Do not surrender thyself. Let them place this on the table. Stand in the appointed place. He arranged all things that he could. He will give back to us our arms and honours. Hurling ladders from the walls. They gave back the corpses. Zeus gives victory in battle. He was

giving us the victory. Having suggested (sing.) fears. Having given three ships of war. He gives pay to the soldiers. They gave back the man. They were sending away the messenger. He had not been sent away to the king. Having stood they said these [words]. Having revolted (see " cause to revolt ") from the king he was pointed out (as) an enemy.

Ye do not know how to pay back faith. They give great rewards to heroes. He proposed gains to the cities. Judges were appointed (2d aor.). They erected (mid.) a trophy. Standing (pres. mid.) they told each-other these things. They were erecting a statue of the judge. They gave the poet a reward. They give back the man. They revolted from Darius. He ordered him to pay back (2d aor.) the money. All [things] were appointed. He made good laws. They were giving back the men. They make-for-themselves (mid.) laws. Judges were given. Having given back the city to the citizens, and appointed ten judges, he sent away the ships. He gave back all these things. He proposed to sell (see, give back) the others. We appoint this government. Let him break the stakes. He sets-fire-to the floors. They are yoking the herds of beasts.

On Irregular Verbs.

A battle took place (γίγνομαι). The city was taken. Many died. Having seen them by night (see p. 58). The chains of iron arrived. He knew the man. The Athenians perceived the hurricane. He went across

(διά) the neck of the earth. He took two ships. The king has become our enemy. They knew him to be there (ἐκεῖ). He had ships. He came to the city. He will arrive by night. He will come. He has suffered great evils. They will find many corpses.

They will suffer a great calamity. He died in a battle which-took-place (2d aor. part.). The Athenians took the town. He is said to have known him. He took the hoplites from the ships. They took away the corpses. Those who-fell with him suffered many calamities and died. Thou hast become a friend to us. The camp was taken. He found no one. The Athenians having suffered these [things] did not bear [them]. The enemy saw him.

He took away (mid.) the money. Whenever (ὅταν) cities become (2d aor. subj.) hostile. He had a sharp sword in his left hand. When (ἐπεί) they crossed. This money having been spent (1st aor. pass.). They went to the sea. When (ἐπεί) the victory had become the king's. Having shared the king's money. You will find the child alone with his mother. They were said to have suffered evils at-the-hands-of (ὑπό) the Athenians. He has taken his swords. They will receive much money. They perceived him. They have received rewards. Darkness took-[them] away (mid.). He saw three ships and took them. He has come. They went other roads (acc.). They were making laws. It is difficult to make good laws. The city was taken by (ὑπό) me. We have taken the

hoplites from him.   He will find much honour.   He will receive his reward.   Having come to the camp he found no one.

Having taken the city he crossed the lake.   He was found in the city.   He does not know the fish. They have seen the king.   We shall receive our reward.   He fell into their hands.   You shall come with us.   He has erred.   They-two will suffer and have suffered much.   He wished to have seen the king.   It is good to have known this.   He became wise and thus (οὕτω) has become great.   He has died.   We have shared the rewards.   How great (οἷος) a thing (τι) has happened !   Ye shall know of what sort (ποῖος) is that which has happened (the having happened).   The calamity happened thus (οὕτως).   When these [men] fell, they pursued the rest [of the] hoplites.

Miscellaneous.

(Before writing these Exercises the whole Accidence and Syntax should be learned.)

We wish to bury the corpses.   We have buried two corpses.   Love will hide many sins and much shame.   He will write the letter.   He has sent letters to me.   Calamity has increased their courage. We will send the messenger having the letter.   The two boys attend.   He suspects the men.   He suspected the two boys.   He assembled the people, and commanded (them) to guard the city.   They kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.   He collected the allies.   Should we send (subj.) a messenger, or

write (subj.) a letter? Do not reproach me. They think that the ships are-full of hoplites. He ordered them to remain. They hastened to fine the general.

(See pages 50-54.)

They are spending their strength. He corrupted the two young men. He has secretly-sent (compd. of "send") foot soldiers. We have fully-finished (compd.) our life's work. He cast-around (comp.) thunder-bolts. The streets have been completely-disturbed (comp.) by the voice of trumpets through ignorance. He burned-down (comp.) the middle streets of the town on-both-sides-of the temple. All the things which he said-forth (comp.) he has spoken-falsely.

He was living more-happily than wisely (say, than more wisely). Friend, go-up (comp.) higher (adv.). He shall possess (see, Acquire) the throne. Most-unfortunately he desired the laurels of Apollo. The anger of the son-of-Peleus vainly wore out the sons-of-Priam. The eyes of the lynx are wonderfully sharp. Little-girls, do not ye cultivate faithlessness. The shoulders of Atlas supported the whole earth. Rose-beds smell of sweet flowers. O Atlas thou wilt have an ageless image. Insults and injustice have been cast on the race (dat.) of Priam's-daughters (deriv.). The veins will be emptied (deriv.) of blood. He who acts-the-king (deriv.) will beget many calamities for himself. Let those who desire-to-be-generals (deriv.) seek an education (deriv.) of-head and heart. The giver is more blessed than the

receiver (partic.). Where is the sun whenever it is snowing? It is veiled by clouds. Where ignorance is joy it is vain to know all things.

He shut up the two brothers in prison. He cut off the hands of the captives. He begged him not to blame his brother. He cut off his brother's right hand. He permitted the soldiers to sack the towns. He wished to warn them. The tears had ceased. The city had been fortified, and was guarded by foot-soldiers. He drove fishes into the net. They did not fear the labour and sweat. The cavalry were not completely-armed. The first fighters (partic.) were disturbed by the charge of the enemy. I should (subj.) warn the young men. Much love will hide many sins. May all enemies be killed! Should we bury the dead (partic.)?

Many cities have been sacked. The general having collected soldiers, repaired the walls, and fortified the city. Do not spend your strength (in) running. Having reproached the general, they took him and the hoplites, wishing to shut them in (into) prison. He having written the letter sent it to his brother in prison. We should finish the war. Do not fear the hostile foot-soldiers or cavalry. The cavalry, having been armed, left the city.

They have crowned the tomb with blood. The gods have hated me. He has been hated by his father. His head has been crowned with dragons. The land was filled with blood. It was

announced to the king. The cities fortified by him have been sacked. Allies were collected from the kings.

(See pages 59-61.)

One would wonder at the Persians. The trumpet announced that all things are prepared (perf. pass.). The messenger would be sent by us. He cut-off-his-own hand. Weave-for-thyself garments. He was content with the judge. They would not be content with the laws. He grieved for the destruction of his children. Do not mourn (1st aor.) (at) being deprived of the tablets.

The sweat dripped. The report has been spoken. They march (see "go") armed with breastplates. We would have hastened to thee. Pray bear ladders to me. He has sown the best land. He served in a glorious campaign. If he were to speak he would err. If he have anything, he will give it me. O son, may you become more fortunate than your father! What would any one do, if he were to desire wisdom? He would seek it, and when he-had-found (partic.) it, would cultivate it. If he had known that the waves were wild, he would have built his walls loftier. If in the beginning of the fighting (verb) he had thought that the war would be long, he would have checked the attempt (verb). He who lives to run away [say, having-lived runs-away (comp.)] will live to fight (fut. part.) another day. Had he learned to labour faithfully, he would (now) have been in prosperity.

They-who-do-not-war (partic.), do not receive pay. Would you not wish to test the size of the stars ? Would you have wished to kindle the groves ? (No). I deem you worthy of scourging (verb), but not of death (verb). The judges did not deem the men worthy not to obtain (art. and infin.) mercy. Please refrain from showing obstinacy. These rams shall not (emph.) be sacrificed. He will not (emph.) refrain from sacrificing them. You shall (emph.) refrain from dancing. Won't you cease (from) eating all day (long).

I come that I may see. I came that I might read. What should I do ? No one was slain, but they took away their tents and prepared everything for their departure. The herald advancing asks (seeks) if they are prepared. Placing on the beasts of burden the baggage, they began-to-set-fire-to the camp. He gave everything (all things) to the generals to (ἵνα) distribute to the soldiers. They completed the work in three days. He heard that the road was shut up. They were astonished (2d aor.) that the works were not finished. Two brothers showed themselves (1st aor. pass.) very brave, when (ὅτε) the ships were taken.

This offended him, that a letter was received, sealed with dreadful seals. Has he sealed the letter? When he hurled himself from the walls, she threw herself into the lake. He commanded him to sacrifice his daughter, and she was sacrificed by her

father. The ship has touched the land. Do not (emph.) touch the bars. We have sought the child in the city. Their anger was increased by shame, that the passages were closed up. The ram had a head of (ἐκ) iron moulded into the shape of a ram. The wall has been supported with stakes to (gen.) make it stronger. A cry was raised that the ships would sail on the town.

I crowned his head with clusters of grapes. They have crowned us with roses. I have crowned him with laurel. Two women crowned with laurel danced and played the harp. The day became night. No one serves who is not able to labour. The Argives had images moulded for them. I appear (see " show ") much weaker than thou. I saw him and gave him the letter, which thou hadst given me. Death has been feared by all men.

Thou hast had all these things which others have not had. The father educated his two children. Xenophon's children had been educated in Athens. It snowed by day and by night. It has snowed all day and will snow all night. He did not fear to speak falsely. Do not fear his anger, he has not feared thine. The bars had been shut up : and arms appeared on the walls. Clouds, having veiled, hid the sun.

The messenger said that the captives had been slain. He shall not raise his voice in the streets. He caused all the traces to disappear. The veins of his

neck were cut. You have been educated. He struck himself (on) the head. Many (and) good men have been slain by the enemies. The mother slew the children whom she had educated. The-sun was veiled by clouds. The tracks of all the men have disappeared. Let not the messenger speak falsely. The (men) in the prison were slain (2d aor.) by the general. Through pride he envied the king for [*cause*] his device.

Through the gates of the city the men march to (*ἵνα*) see the kings and priests assemble before the doors of the temple. Ye seek not gain but glory. They write the laws on tablets that people may see and (use partic.) obey them. The generals of a hostile army defeat the soldiers of my country. Whales, in strength and size, are more wonderful than all other fishes. Pericles covers the citizens from insult. They came to insult the old men and kill the prophets with the sword. Persuasion is better than force. O ferryman, thou carriest me in thy black ship through the shady waters of death.

Those who cultivate truth, find more pleasure in it than in ignorance. The herald, with the voice of the trumpet, proclaims the king's words. A herd of lynxes wander on the mountains by day, and by night the country is full of the strifes of wild beasts. In the darkness of night he raises his sweet voice. The calamities of my brother wear me out, who supports on his broad shoulders the pillars of earth

and heaven. The heart is the beginning of all the veins. The child has a long neck (say, the neck long). You honour those who are (partic.) the kings of the land. Kind men (are) happy. Virtue makes life happy. Ye see the faithlessness and the obstinacy of the king's father.

Do not open the prison to (ἵνα) send away the captives. Ye love your fathers and mothers, and honour them. We have not heard the voice of the sea. There are many races of beasts and birds. People fear not the anger of the judges. Let not good men envy the prosperity of the bad. They threw the body of the hero on the rocks. They hold their swords in their right hands. He fled into (the) middle (of) the lake. The expelled (say, 'cast-out') of the citizens came to Athens, and said that (ὅτι) it was not just to see the enemy conquering and collecting so great power.

People exult (in) feeding vain hopes. The groves were surrounded so that (gen. of purpose) the captives should not flee. If the beasts had not been fed on corn, they would not have been fattened. He would have been grieved unless he had hit the mark. You will err from justice, if you rub-off the seals. Do not dig the land, unless you mean to sow corn. Those who wandered (partic.) from the path foolishly (partic.) were turned into the lake without observing it (use λανθάνω see p. 60). They arrived before the enemy (p. 60). The iron was being melted by the heat.

(My) men, if you obey me, you will without (negat.) labouring be honoured-before (comp.) the other soldiers by me.   After these-things they marched a day's march (road).   Shut up in the city, the Athenians were not able to help the (men) on the ships. This man said to Xenophon, that (ὅτι), if he were to give him a thousand horsemen, he would either (ἢ) kill the horsemen who-were-burning-down (partic.-compd.) the towns, or (ἢ) would take many of them alive (partic.).   After-stretching-forth (partic.) his hand with (say, holding) his sword (in it), he placed his arms upon the table.   On the thirtieth day with (taking) those of the beasts of burden that were (partic.) most able to march, and leaving the others, they burned their tents, and were-going-to-attempt to cross the mountains.   When (ἐπεὶ) it was towards day, Xenophon, sending to those-who-were-weak (deriv. verb: partic.) the youngest (men), ordered them to stand-up and (use partic.) to go-forwards (compd.)   This book is finished.

EXERCISES FOR READING.

1. Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀν-έστησαν, καὶ ἀπελθόντες κατ-έκαιον τὰς σκηνάς · καὶ ὅτου δέοιτό τις μετ-εδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἀπ-ερριπτον.

2. Λέξατε, ἔφη, πρός με τί ἐν νῷ ἔχετε ὡς (as) πρὸς φίλον τε καὶ εὔνουν καὶ βουλόμενον σὺν ὑμῖν τὴν στρατείαν ποιεῖσθαι.

3. Εἰς τοῦτον τὸν τόπον ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπ-εφάνη, οὕς τε αὐτὸς ἱππεῖς ἦλθεν ἔχων καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἑτέρου δύναμιν, τοῦ τὴν βασίλεως θυγάτερα ἔχοντος, καὶ οὓς ὁ βασίλεως ἀδελφὸς ἔχων βασιλεῖ ἐβοήθει, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις ὅσους βασιλεὺς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁ στρατὸς πολὺς ἐφάνη.

4. Ὁρᾶτε, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν χώραν ἡμετέραν εἶναι; ἃ γὰρ (for) ὅτε εἰρήνευον (deriv.) δι-επράττοντο, μὴ καλειν τὴν βασίλεως χώραν, αὐτοὶ καλοῦσιν ὡς πολεμίαν.

5. Αὐτοὶ μὲν ἂν ἐπορεύθησαν ᾗ (ὁδῷ) οἱ ἄλλοι, τὰ δὲ ὑποζύγια οὐκ ἠδύναντο ἄλλῃ ἢ ταύτῃ δια-βῆναι.

6. Ἐλπίζω τοὺς πολεμίους οὐ μενεῖν, ὅταν ἴδωσιν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων.

7. Οἱ πολέμιοι, ὡς (when) ᾔσθοντο ἐχόμενον τὸ ὄρος, ἐγρηγόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαιον πυρὰ (watch-fires) πολλὰ διὰ νυκτός.

8. Τούτων κατ-εχομένων, οὐκ ἂν οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι δύναιντο δι-ελθεῖν. Ταῦτα δὲ δείξαιμι ἂν, εἴ μοί τινα βούλοισθε συμ-πέμψαι.

9. Ἐπ-αν-ελθόντες καὶ στησάμενοι τρόπαιον ἀπ-ῄεσαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν περὶ ἔω.

10. Εἰ αὐτοὶ τεθνᾶσι, μὴ τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτοῖς ἐπι-λάθησθε, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἔργων μνησθέντες ἀξιώσατε τίμης.

11. Κράτιστοι δ' ἂν τὴν ψυχὴν δικαίως κριθεῖεν οἱ τά τε δεινὰ καὶ ἡδέα σαφέστατα γιγνώσκοντες καὶ διὰ ταῦτα μὴ ἀπο-τρεπόμενοι ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων (danger).

12. Οὐ πάσχοντες εὖ (well), ἀλλὰ δρῶντες (do), κτώμεθα τοὺς φίλους.

13. Πολλὰ καὶ καὶ καλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἡ πόλις προ-είλετο δι' ἐμοῦ.

14. Ὄντος κυνὸς αὐτῷ θαυμαστοῦ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ εἶδος, ὃν ἑβδομή-κοντα μνῶν [Mina = £4] ἐωνημένος ἐτύγχανεν, ἀπ-έκοψε τὴν οὐρὰν καλὴν οὖσαν.

15. Οἱ σοφοὶ ἀγαθὸν ἐνόμισαν τὸ ἀταράκτως καὶ εὐγενῶς καὶ ἵλεως τῷ αὑτοῦ δαίμονι (genius) δια-ζῆν.

THE END.